FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 OCTOBER 1980

American Hostages

Tehran radio reported that the open session of the Majlis scheduled for 30 October to discuss the hostages issue was postponed for lack of a quorum and that the next session will be convened on 2 November. According to the radio, the lack of a quorum resulted in an "uproar" and "protests" by some deputies who accused members not in attendance of trying to delay the debate on the hostages. Before adjourning the meeting, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, noting a missile attack on Dezful, accused the United States of having a "hand" in the war and in "provocations" in the region, but he declared that "the issue of the hostages has nothing to do with the Iran-Iraq war, and the Americans should keep in mind that these last-ditch actions and improper interferences relating to the destiny of the nation will not remain unanswered or without response."

According to a Stockholm radio correspondent, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali said "we want the hostages to be freed before the presidential elections." Khalkhali noted that there are others in addition to the moderates who want the hostages released before 4 November because they believe that in that time frame Iran could obtain more in exchange for them. Agreeing with that assumption, Khalkhali declared that "Carter is generous now." He further said that the Majlis will add one condition to those set by Ayatollah Khomeyni: that the United States deliver the weapons and spare parts to Iran that it has already paid for. He stated: "We need spare parts now, and, with regard to international relations, Carter must give them, just as the Soviet Union is giving Iraq decisive aid."

In an interview with the Beirut paper AS-SAFIR, reported by KUNA, Khalkhali Claimed that Because President Carter is running for reelection he is "ready to give us all the spare parts we need" in exchange for a resolution of the hostages issue, and he added that Iran will go along with this since it is in its interest. He went on to note, however, that Iran could manage for 10 years on its own "potential."

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Speaking at a press conference in Amman, reported by Amman radio, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that Iraq, in order to "regain its Arab identity," has "specific targets" in the area it has already "liberated" from Iranian control, and he reiterated that the war will end as soon as Iran agrees to respect Iraqi sovereignty over the disputed territory and waters and to establish good-neighbor relations. Hammadi stated that Iraq cannot confirm that the United States has not been supplying Iran but that this does not mean that "absolutely nothing has happened." He again warned that if it is proven that the United States is "biased" in Iran's favor, Iraq would not stand by "with hands tied."

Hammadi also said Jordan is not participating militarily in the war against Iran because Iraq does not need such assistance. However, in a dispatch from Tehran citing "reliable" non-Iranian sources, LE MONDE correspondent Eric Rouleau reported that during his recent visit to Baghdad King Husayn proposed that Jordanian troops be sent to Iraqi Kurdistan to free Iraqi Army units tied down by Kurdish guerrillas, especially in the regions of Kirkuk, As-Sulaymaniyah and Irbil. Rouleau also said that Iraq apparently does not have the troop strength to "rapidly end the stagnation" on the various fronts, and he noted in particular that it appears to need reinforcements in Qasr-e Shirin, which is threatened by Iranian forces holding the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab heights overlooking the area. Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces have pushed back Iraqi troops on the Qasr-e Shirin front, have maintained the "initiative" in fighting in Sar-e Pol-e Zahab district and on the Kan-e Shahr, Shur-e Shirin, Sumar and Zardeh fronts and have recaptured the Tang-e Hajian junction in Gilan-e Gharb. The radio also said Iraqi forces tried to open a new front in the Seyyed Sadeq region but were forced to retreat, as were enemy units in Ilam Province. Iranian Joint Staff communiques, carried by Tehran radio, announced that Iranian troops made a "bold assault" in the Susangerd front and that the enemy suffered heavy damage on the Allaho Akbar heights and in Dasht-e Azadegan.

Reporting on the fighting in Khuninshahr (formerly Khorramshahr), Tehran radio claimed that the Iranian forces stationed on the eastern side of the Karun River bridge continue to prevent the Iraqis from crossing and that Iranian fire has silenced Iraqi batteries on the western side. The radio also reported Iraqi mortar and artillery bombardment of Abadan and Iranian successes in clashes on the Abadan-Ahvaz and Abadan-Mahshahr axes. According to Delhi radio, Iraqi forces have launched a thrust toward Bandar-e Shahpur. The radio said a tank column is moving toward the port and that the city has been subjected to heavy Iraqi bombing. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, announced that Iranian planes attacked Maysan and that the Iraqi Air Force flew sorties over Dasht-e Abi and Kut 'Abdollah in the southern Ahvaz sector and over the Gilan area. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, reported that two Iraqi Tupolev bombers had been shot down, one in Najafabad and the other near Qom.

Libya

According to Riyadh radio, troops in Tobruk and 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' have been in a "state of rebellion" in solidarity with students and workers as a result of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's "stance against the Islamic religion and its sanctities." The radio was referring to Al-Qadhdhafi's 19 October call for a jihad to "liberate" Mecca from "American occupation" and his assertion that American aircraft disturbed hajj prayers on Mount 'Arafat. Riyadh also said that Al-Qadhdhafi's comments have led to "differences" within the General People's Congress that caused him to cancel foreign visits and remain in the country. Amman radio had earlier reported that Al-Qadhdhafi had postponed a scheduled 28 October visit to Damascus to work out the details of the Libya-Syria merger.

The Riyadh report further noted that "signs of emergency" prevail in Libyan towns, where police have taken to patrolling the streets to suppress people who have begun to "move in an organized manner" to confront the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. The radio also cited Eritrean sources as reporting that Soviet and Cuban units stationed in Ethiopia have been sent to Libya to rescue the Al-Qadhdhafi government.

Saudi Arabia

Riyadh Radio reported that Saudi Arabia has expressed "astonishment" at a statement attributed to President Carter in which he is alleged to have declared his refusal to supply the kingdom with "additional equipment" for F-15 aircraft. Riyadh said this statement came at a time when a "positive dialogue and negotiations" were taking place on this matter. According to the radio, an official Saudi source said the kingdom will wait until after the U.S. presidential election to ascertain the "final attitude" of the U.S. Government on this issue and pointed out that if Saudi Arabia does not receive a response it is "possible" that it will "knock on all doors" to obtain what is necessary to defend the country. The official also noted that Saudi Arabia's friendly relations are not confined to any one country.

Egypt, Israel

MENA reported a joint press conference held by Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Yitzhaq Navon after completing a second round of talks on 29 October. As-Sadat said the two had discussed the autonomy question and the process of normalization of relations. Neither leader gave details of the talks on autonomy, but As-Sadat stated that they had agreed to give a "bigger boost to the process of full autonomy." Navon added that they had discussed only the "general outline" of the question. On the question of normalization of relations, President Navon announced that it was agreed to open the border at Al-'Arish for the overland transportation of goods, to have each country hold exhibitions to display products from its industrial, agricultural and educational sectors and to set up a joint committee comprised of authors, social scientists, educators and psychologists to study ways to "bolster peace." He also reported that President as-Sadat decided to convene the Cabinet in the near future to ratify bilateral agreements on civil aviation, culture and trade and that the Egyptians agreed to receive an Israeli delegation to deal with the problem of Israeli soldiers missing in action in the 1967 and 1973 wars. As-Sadat added that the two talked about future road and railway communications between the two countries, and Navon noted that the question of tourist access to St Catherine monastery had been discussed and that the procedures will remain the same. As-Sadat promised to call for an "urgent" meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli joint committee to meet in either Al-'Arish or Beersheba to iron out the details of what had been agreed upon.

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ARAB PARLIAMENTARY UNION ENDS MEETINGS 29 OCT

JN291321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus--The Arab Parliamentary Union council ended its meetings with a session this morning in the People's Assembly building hall, under the chairmanship of Khalid al-Fahum, union president.

During this session the council ratified the amendments made to the internal statutes, in light of its previous experiment.

The council agreed that Dr Husam al-Khatib, assistant secretary general, should continue to be entrusted with the affairs of the secretary general and all of his prerogatives, the appointment of the secretary general to be discussed in the next session.

The council approved the principle of convening the Arab Parliamentary Union general congress in Algeria and of drafting a political agenda for it, which would deal with the role of Arab parliamentarians in the Arab struggle against Zionism and imperialism and with that of the Arab Parliamentary Union in contributing to the implementation, bolstering and entrenching of the resolutions of the 11th Arab summit conference, which is scheduled to be held in Amman in the coming period; and with the issue of implementing the decisions of the United Nations and the International Parliamentary Union, which is scheduled to meet in Manila in April.

A comprehensive political statement on the council's meetings will be issued later.

ZIAUL HAQ, 'ARAFAT EXCHANGE LETTERS ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

NC291805 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar at noon today received a letter from Pakistani President Ziaul Haq.

Our correspondent has learned that the letter deals with the Pakistani president's proposal on ending the Iraqi-Iranian war through the appeal which the Pakistani president had made to the two states.

The Pakistani president urged Brother Abu 'Ammar to join his voice and efforts to the efforts exerted by Pakistan to halt the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Brother Abu 'Ammar had earlier today received the Pakistani ambassador in Beirut and discussed with him the developments of the situation in the area. Furthermore, B other Abu 'Ammar gave the Pakistani ambassador a letter to Pakistani President Ziaul Haq on the work of the seven-man committee formed by the nonaligned coordination bureau and another letter connected with the developments of the present situation in southern Lebanon; with the continuing Zionist military concentrations in the south; and the continuing land, sea and air attacks against the Palestinian camps and the cities and villages in southern Lebanon.

OPEC SECRETARY GENERAL EXPLAINS OIL PRICING STRATEGY

LD231527 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 12 Oct 80 p 2-3

[Marco Quinzio interview with OPEC Secretary General Rene Ortiz: "This Is What You Will Pay for Oil"--date and place not specified]

[Text] The Iraqi-Iranian war has already caused a number of serious consequences in international economic relations, especially in connection with oil. The Italian national hydrocarbons agency-organized Rome conference of south European and Arab countries due to begin on 7 October has been canceled.

Even the Quito meeting of OPEC countries' finance ministers has been canceled and OPEC's 20th anniversary celebrations scheduled to take place in Baghdad in November are in danger of meeting the same fate. This is a difficult situation, full of natural tensions. What will OPEC do about it? We asked its Venezuelan Secretary General, Rene Ortiz. "We are working for peace, of course," Ortiz replied. "And we are asking Iran and Iraq, both OPEC members, to cease hostilities without delay. Indeed, this war conflicts with the objectives that we pursue."

[Question] There is the problem of the Strait of Hormuz. What will the other OPEC members do if it is closed? The Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain and Kuwait would be deprived of a sea outlet. What will they do? Will they keep it open by force of arms?

[Answer] No comment. I am sorry but I cannot answer this question.

[Question] Be that as it may, the availability of crude on the world market is still satisfactory. Does OPEC intend to reduce the oil surplus?

[Answer] I hope we will not be forced to take measures of the kind taken in 1973-74 and 1977-78. The present surplus is the result of the cooling of production activity in the major industrialized countries and the consequent fall in demand, as well as the increased oil production in areas outside OPEC, such as Mexico and the North Sea.

[Question] Will OPEC's crude prices increase consistently with reduced production by OPEC countries?

[Answer] Some countries have already cut their production and there will probably be a general decrease to come into line with demand. We are in favor of this trend, especially in countries currently being forced to produce more oil than their currency requirements demand.

[Question] Might not the solution lie in indexing, through a system? Will OPEC's crude prices increase consistently with reduced production by OPEC countries?

[Answer] Some countries have already cut their production and there will probably be a general decrease to come into line with demand. We are in favor of this trend, especially in countries currently being forced to produce more oil than their currency requirements demand.

[Question] Might not the solution lie in indexing, through a system of gradual and predictable increases instead of the surprise increases of the past?

[Answer] This is our aim, too, to ensure that the real value of our oil and the purchasing power of our income remain constant. From now on, with the new system, oil prices will be decided on the basis of the inflation rate and exchange rates. We also want to make price trends predictable and thus contribute to greater stability.

[Question] What will be the specific nature of OPEC's new prices system? How many times a year will you increase prices?

[Answer] We will act very responsibly. We will adjust oil prices every 3 months. In this way we will compensate for losses of revenue due to inflation and to currency fluctuations in the industrialized countries. Then as a further element of the prices system, there will be a coefficient governing a real increase in our export revenue. The amount of the supplement will depend on the production capacity and increase in the GNP of the industrialized countries.

[Question] So...

[Answer] So in the future oil prices will be close to the lowest values on the scale of alternative energy costs. That is, price increases are regarded as a help in the development of alternative energy sources. Indeed, one of OPEC's major aims is the replacement of oil as an energy source, where possible, by other forms of energy. In this way it will be possible to reserve this important raw material for the uses for which it is indispensable.

[Question] How should the Western economy behave? Are you asking for more discipline and a greater sense of responsibility?

[Answer] Yes. If, for instance, if the increase in the average inflation rate is in two figures, oil prices will increase at least 10 percent so as to compensate adequately for the OPEC countries' reduced incomes. If, on the other hand, the general increase in prices is lower, the adjustment will also be lower. But the price to be established on the basis of the new system will not be determined solely by the inflation rate but, as I have already said, by all the other monetary factors and factors affecting the balancing of our incomes.

[Question] Within the framework of this system will the dollar still be the prime currency on the international oil market?

[Answer] We should discuss this in Baghdad. But perhaps the dollar will not be one of the main topics at that meeting. We will adopt as a point of reference a currency basket containing the 11 major internatioal currencies.

[Question] When do you forecast shortages in oil supplies on the international markets?

[Answer] According to our calculations 1985 will be the critical year. Until then we will have to increase the use of alternative energy sources as much as possible. Only thus can we hope to contain the deficit in oil supplies forecast for 1985. The danger is that even the forecasts will be exceeded.

[Question] What were the OPEC countries' total receipts in 1979?

[Answer] Last year the income, including investment and production expenditure for 11.2 billion barrels, was $198.8 billion.

[Question] A good figure....

[Answer] Yes, but the OPEC countries are all developing countries with major economic and infrastructural problems. The GNP of all the OPEC countries together is barely more than Italy's alone. This money is absolutely essential to us as the basis for building a viable economy.

KUWAIT

MINISTER VIEWS IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT, U.S. ATTITUDE

LD261400 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1254 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 26 October (KUNA)--Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn has stated that neither Iraq nor Iran want to extend beyond their borders into other parts. He was replying to a question on the repercussions of the Iraqi-Iranian war on the countries in the area. He expressed his hope that the war will not expand but will shrink and end for the "good" of all countries in the area.

On the change in the U.S. attitude toward the events in the area, Husayn said that the U.S. attitudes "are usually governed by numerous interests. At this particular time, they are determined by the presidential elections."

He expressed regret that U.S. relations with other countries and its attitude toward important world issues should be influenced in this manner. He added that what is required of the American citizen is to "think and act according to his interests."

EDITORIALS COMMENT ON U.S.-IRANIAN 'FLIRTATION'

LD241239 Kuwait KUNA in English 1021 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait, Oct 24 (KUNA)--Extracts from Kuwaiti editorials Friday:

AR-RA'Y AL-'AAM on the American-Iranian "fliration":

"The United States is trying to insinuate, by all possible means, that its interest in freeing the hostages equals its desire to end the Iraqi-Iranian war on the pretext that prolonging of the war will spread instability in the Gulf region and impede the vital oil supply route.

"Yet, in spite of all American attempts to link these two main elements in Washington's policy in the period after the first month of the war--a period which witnessed a sudden change in the American stand supporting Iran--the American and Western efforts to calm the situation seem to be completely contradicting that fact and affirm that the Western allies were rather consulting and coordinating their efforts to mobilize more fleets and forces in the Arab sea to dominate the region as their sphere of influence and a maneouvre field for their forces. Sad enough, they were able to go so quietly thus giving the other side the incentive or the reason to mobilize its forces and at the same time setting another excuse for their stay in the region and finally jumping over the oil fields and controlling them, solving the energy problem once and for all.

"The role of the 'policeman' in the Gulf played by the late shah and the Israeli-American support to the Kurds in the north of Iraq provide the substantial evidence on the existence of a deep American desire to exploit the war's circumstances to impose new political and military equations in the region. The U.S. also (?wants) to utilize the polarization game to create reasons for retaining a permanent military existence for the Western fleets in the ports and spots close to the vital sources, and waterways of the oil supplies.

"It is against the allies' interest to keep the Arab basket empty of problems while they are able to fill it with more troubles whenever they feel that it is about to be void. Therefore, they are well aware that the day when they will wake up on a new 'oil shock' is not far off and that what is happening now in the Gulf with Iraq emerging as an Arab effective power will inevitably recur in another spot.... This spot may be close to Israel which is acting as if it is the overall master of the region, its peoples and affairs."

SAUDI ARABIA

COMMENTARY ON BREAKING RELATIONS WITH LIBYA

LD292250 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Arab and Islamic reaction to the decision of his majesty's government to sever diplomatic relations with the regime of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi are unanimous in welcoming and praising the firm attitude of the kingdom toward the behavior of Libya's colonel against Islam and the Muslims.

The kingdom's reaction to the behavior and practices of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is governed by one consideration--its anger in defense of God's religion which Al-Qadhdhafi has disgraced and defamed. He belittled and degraded his soul and then he degraded the souls of his devout people, who remain patient despite their ordeal and his slandering of the holiest values, and of his faith, as though he does not belong to the nation of Islam. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, when embarking on severing relations with the regime of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi after first practicing self-restraint and after giving the man the chance to return to his senses, realized that nothing beneficial can be expected from Libya's colonel who has been behaving unreasonably and whose recovery from his mental illnesses has halted. Thus it was necessary to sever diplomatic relations with his regime. This does not mean severing ties with the Libyan people who maintain their patience despite their ordeal. This noble people was the first to reject the practices of its leader and faced him. Its scientists were imprisoned and tortured because they told Al-Qadhdhafi: You are misguided and misleading; you harmed your country and injured its conscience; you isolated it from the whole world and brought it the hatred of the international community with your foolish behavior and frivolous ideas. You did not stop your wrong political practices and your madness made you believe that you can harm Islam and slander it and ridicule the honorable traditions of the prophet. This has never been done, even by the staunchest enemy of Islam and the Muslims or by any who hate the Islamic nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, however, is indeed the most daring--driven by madness which made him believe that he is the most capable man to mend what he imagined to be a fault in the march of the Islamic nation. Today, the kingdom has shouldered its reasponsibilities in full toward the deviations of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his rebellion against Islam. The Islamic nation is called upon to adopt a firm stand toward the fierce attack waged by Al-Qadhdhafi against Islam and the Muslims, which is driven by foreign forces full with hatred and who have exploited the instinctive readiness and the deviant desire of the colonel for fame--even if at the expense of the righteous religion of God--to destruction in order to achieve their objective.

LIBYANS' CONFRONTATION OF AL-QADHDHAFI REGIME REPORTED

LD292235 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Arab and foreign diplomatic sources in the Libyan capital pointed out that a state of ambiguity and tension characterizes the internal situation in Libyan towns. These sources said in urgent dispatches received in London and other European capitals that certain Libyan military bases, to be precise, in Tubruk and 'Oqbah ibn Nafi', have been witnessing for the past few days a state of rebellion against the Libyan authorities in solidarity with the Libyan students and workers sectors who have condemned Al-Qadhdhafi's stance against the Islamic religion and its sanctities.

The diplomatic sources in Tripoli have confirmed that differences prevail in the People's General Congress, which rules in Libya, following the division because of Al-Qadhdhafi's vituperations in the Libyan capital, these differences led to Al-Qadhdhafi's stay inside Libya and his not carrying out the visits fixed for him outside Libya.

It was pointed out that the state of ambiguity and tension which prevails inside Libya came contrary to the expectations of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and his henchmen after renegading from the Islamic religion and attacking the holy Koran and the prophet's tradition.

According to other reports from Libya, Al-Qadhdhafi's fate is not yet known following the claim made by the Soviet Embassy in Tripoli that he was not there. Arrivals from Libya say that signs of emergency prevail in Libyan towns where the police force is patrolling the streets as a demonstration of strength to suppress the state of indignation and condemnation amongst the sectors of the Libyan people who began to move in an organized manner to confront Al-Qadhdhafi and his authorities.

Observers pointed out that the rebellion of the Libyan officers and men at Tubruk and 'Uqbah ibn Nafi' bases is the beginning of the Libyan uprising which confirms the adherence of the Libyan people to their Islamic faith and an expression of dissatisfaction with the increasing communist presence in Libya.

In Khartoum, Eritrean sources confirmed that units of Soviet and Cuban forces which are fighting on the side of Ethiopia against the Eritreans, were withdrawn in order to go to Libya to rescue Al-Qadhdhafi's regime from the popular wrath which has been facing him since 19 October.

In the European capitals, airline companies whose flights go to Libyan towns confirmed that many Libyans have canceled their bookings for traveling to Libya after they became aware of the abnormal situation inside Libya. Thousands of Libyans preferred to remain abroad following the reports that the Libyan airports have been turned into provisional prisons for the arrivals and that the process of interrogation by the Libyan authorities was continuing.

Diplomatic sources in Cyprus said that the postponement of Al-Qadhdhafi's visits outside Libya confirm the reports reiterated by the news agencies about the bad and tense situation inside Libya.

It is worth mentioning that Tripoli radio has stopped broadcasting the official audiences of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. This has been described as an indication of the fact that many elements at the Libyan information media have joined the anti-Al-Qadhdhafi movement after the mounting up of the Libyan people's wrath against him, and after the authorities had lost control of matters and turned them over to their Soviet advisers.

According to reports from the Libyan capital, Al-Qadhdhafi's authorities began to adopt terrorist measures against the imams and preachers of mosques after learning that the preachers in Libya's main mosques were planning sermons next Friday on Al-Qadhdhafi's violations of Islamic belief and his attempts to encroach on the prophet's tradition.

REACTION TO REMARKS ATTRIBUTED TO CARTER ON F-15'S

LD291924 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1859 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] The kingdom has expressed astonishment with regard to a statement, attributed to U.S. President Carter, in which he refuses to supply the kingdom with additional equipment for the F-15 aircraft at a time when positive dialogue and negotiations are taking place on this issue.

Commenting on this statement an official Saudi source said that the kingdom will wait until after the U.S. elections to ascertain the final attitude of the U.S. Government on this issue.

The source pointed out that if the kingdom does not receive a response it is possible that it will knock on all doors to obtain the necessary means needed to realize the defense of the homeland. The source reaffirmed that the kingdom's relations and friendship with other countries are not confined to any one country.

AN-NADWAH Editorial

LD300830 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Oct (DPA)--In its editorial AN-NADWAH deals with the recent American statements connected with the kingdom's request for additional equipment for the F-15 aircraft. It stresses that the comment made by the responsible Saudi source yesterday regarding these statements was sufficient to expose their dimensions and was a reply to them. The paper said that statements made these days by American leaders leave no room to doubt that irrespective of their affiliations they insist on considering the ambitions of Zionism and Israel before the interests of America.

BRIEFS

TAX EXEMPTION AGREEMENT--The joint commission on tax examption with Kuwait has agreed to exempt UAE and Kuwaiti agricultural, animal and natural resources and industrial products from taxes in the UAE and Kuwait. [Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 26 Oct 80 GF]

UAE-GREEK AGREEMENT--Abu Dhabi, 24 Oct (GNA)--His highness, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, UAE president, today issued a federal decree endorsing an economic, cultural and technical agreement between UAE and Greece. The 5-year agreement provides for setting up a joint committee to promote economic, cultural and technical fields. The agreement defines cooperation fields to include commerce, industry, tourism, transport and communication, public works, shipping, shipbuilding and fishing. The agreement encourages the exchange of training activities, technical expertise and scientific and technical information in various fields. [Text] [Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in English 1540 GMT 24 Oct 80 NC]

PDRY APPOINTMENTS--Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today appointed Shafil 'Umar 'Ali deputy foreign minister and Muhammad 'Abdallah al-Batani deputy interior minister. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Oct 80 EA]

NAVON, MUSTAFA KHALIL ADDRESS NDP LEADERSHIP 29 OCT

NC291620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 October--Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon this afternoon visited the headquarters of the National Democratic Party [NDP] and met with the NDP political leadership.

On hand to receive Navon on arrival was Muhammad Husni Mubarak, vice president of the republic and NDP secretary general. Navon was also accompanied on his way from the republican palace at 'Abdin to the NDP headquarters by Dr Mustafa Khalil, NDP deputy leader for external contacts.

Muhammad Husni Mubarak accompanied President Navon to the NDP general secretariat hall before Mubarak left the NDP headquarters. Upon his entry in the hall, President Navon was met by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister and chairman of the NDP permanent council, NDP assistant secretaries general Mansur Hasan, Kamal Ash-Shadhli and Albert Barsum Salamah.

The following ministers attended the meeting: Engineer Taha Zaki, minister of industry and chief of the Egyptian escort of honor; Ahmad Nuh, minister of supply; Counselor Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, minister of state for people's assembly affairs; and Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hasan, minister of state for Youth and Sports.

President Navon made the following speech to the NDP leadership:

Respectable members of the NDP leadership, peace be with you: It is a good coincidence that I am visiting you only a short time following the blessed 'Id al-Adha. I want to express to you, to the great Muslim people and to the Muslim world my sincere congratulations and warm wishes on this great 'Id--the symbol of faith and the token of sacrifice. I invoke God that next year, this 'Id will find you and the whole world enjoying good and the blessing of God, with the flags of peace waving throughout the world.

Honorable gentlemen: I have come to the good land of Egypt at the kind invitation of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the leader of the im mortal valley of the Nile. I consider this invitation an expression of a true desire to add yet another brick to the edifice of peace--and we have taken it upon ourselves to build this edifice through a free will and an understanding in the interest of the successive generations of our sons.

I expressed my desire that, during my visit, I be given the opportunity to contact various quarters and numerous Egyptian social groups. All my desires have been hospitably granted. Since the first moment of our arrival in your good land, and whenever we proceeded and went, we have been met with generous hospitality and good welcome, not to mention the expense which our hosts have incurred. Therefore, I thank you from the bottom of my heart.

I desire to meet with your august and important body to share with you a number of ideas about the relations between the two peoples in this epoch of peace between them. You represent Egypt's largest party and you shoulder an onerous responsibility toward the Egyptian people. You provide principal support for the implementation of the political, social and economic policies mapped out by your government. You have taken a special step under the leadership of a unique human being, a proud leader, a faithful Egyptian, a proud Arab and a pious believer. This leader is Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, who derives his strength from a deep internal faith and a sensation of a divine mission, coupled with a piercing insight into the real state of affairs.

In his personality, he combines the personality of the son of the people who appreciates the value of the land and of every drop of water and crumb of bread, and openness to mankind's overall thinking and to its values and sciences.

His excellency the Egyptian president keeps saying that progress is impossible without change and that those who cannot change their concepts cannot change their disposition. God almighty has given the president this power. Thus, when the president decided to change the situation and when he came to the Knesset in Jerusalem during his historical initiative, he found in us sincere partners who also wanted to take the new road. The Israeli Government, headed by Mr Menahem Begin, did not hesitate to take hard decisions in order to alter the situation, while the Knesset--the conscience of the people--ratified, with an overwhelming majority, the symbol of the major change in our region and in the relations between our peoples.

Honorable gentlemen, it is neither on my visit's agenda, nor is it within my powers to hold negotiations in Egypt with regard to autonomy or any other topic. I have come in order to convey the Israeli peoples' greetings to you and to the Egyptian people, sincere greetings of peace coupled with feelings of appreciation, amity and friendship which the people of Israel have for the noble Egyptian people; greetings which affirm the Israeli peoples' intention to adhere to the peace march despite the difficulties that crop up from time to time.

In my opinion, these difficulties stem from two main reasons:

First: The agreement we signed in Camp David was not a separate agreement but an agreement that includes the framework of an overall settlement with the entire people of this region, and this includes the Palestinian problem. If this were an agreement between our two countries only, then only one thing would have remained for us to do, namely, to normalize our relations and ascertain their scope and implementation.

However, there are in this region countries, elements and organizations which are placing hurdles along the path of peace and making their best to abort it. There are also foreign elements which are spewing venom and sowing the seeds of instigation.

As for the Palestinian problem, we are aware of its existance, we appreciate its importance and we want to find a solution for it. Thus, we had agreed in the framework agreement on the necessity to have Egypt, Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian's representatives participate in the special negotiations related to resolving all the aspects of this problem. We also agreed on the stages for solving this problem, namely: Self-rule for a transitory period of 5 years during which negotiations would take place--for a period not exceeding 3 years--in order to definitely determine the status of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The agreement also stipulates that the solution resulting from the negotiations should include a recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and their just demands. In this way they will be participating in determining their future--something which they have not been able to attain during the past years with bombs and terrorism but which Egypt attained for them by means of civilized and honorable negotiations.

However, it is very regrettable that the Arab representatives of the Palestinians and Jordan are refusing to sit at the negotiation table; this is the first hurdle. In their absence, Egypt has assumed the task of holding negotiations pertaining to the autonomy details.

As for the second difficulty, it stems from the sensitivity of various subjects related to the autonomy negotiations. To us, these subjects have major historical, religious, conscientious and security implications.

There are also differences of opinion between us concerning various problems which one should not deny. Thus, if Egypt and Israel had wanted to sweep these differences under the carpet, the negotiations would have been concluded a long time ago. However, the negotiations are being held out of a desire to face the difficulties and try to find a logical solution to them which will take the aforementioned dimensions into account. This needs a long time and ample patience. However, I am certain that with perseverence, patience and the existing trust between us, we will be able to overcome the difficulties and attain a just and agreed upon solution. Still, we see no reason why these difficulties should impede normalization between us or interfere with efforts to improve them for we have implemented all our commitments stemming from the agreement between us sincerely and honorably as was stressed by President as-Sadat in his speech to the Peoples' Assembly last May when he said: "We have concluded a full agreement and each of us is implementing the clauses of this treaty very honestly and honorably".

Gentlemen, I now move to the field of direct relations between Egypt and Israel. There is continuous interlinking and interaction between leaders and people. A leader discerns and expresses the wish of his people and he at the same time charts the course for them. If it were not for the wish of the Egyptian people, President as-Sadat's blessed initiative would not have taken place. But, if he had not discerned this wish, it would have remained latent, and it would not have been expressed and the initiative would not have occurred. On the other hand, if it were not for the fact that the entire Israeli people had aspired to peace for many years, Prime Minister Menahem Begin would not have been able to spontaneously respond to President as-Sadat's initiative and to hold negotiations with him and conclude these negotiations.

In the past 30 years, our peoples fought four severe and painful wars. As they sincerely and bravely take the road of peace, they face matters unknown to them in the past. In this they are like a car driver carrying medicine to a far-off city and taking a road he never took before. He has a map and he knows the general direction of his trip. So he begins his journey and he sees views he had never seen before in his life. Then he comes to a sharp bend and has to drive his car carefully, but then a truck appears behind and fills the world with noise and tries to get him off the road, or there appears a ditch which those who had paved the road forgot to fill. However, carefully, wisely and with the help of the almighty God, who is aware of the driver's goodwill, the driver reaches his destination safely and he delivers the medicine to the people who need it.

Respected members of the party leadership, just as the state of war requires a supreme command for war, the state of peace requires a supreme command for peace. There is a need for a special joint command consisting of intellectuals, teachers, psychologists, social scientists, and politicians--a command to examine the various aspects of peace and the suitable ways of achieving it and strengthening it between people. Such a command should be aware of all people's aspirations to ratified people.

It is not for me to tell you what peace brings Egypt. This is up to your leaders to do, and they have explained to you the achievements under the peace treaty with us. In addition to your regaining Sinai and its oilfields, you are embarking on a large-scale development thrust the results of which will be felt after several years. What is important is that peace rules out destruction and puts an end to bloodshed. It ensures for your people and our people the secure and happy life that the Lord in his mercy wished them to live.

It is no secret that some circles believe that the peace treaty would overnight solve all the problems of food, housing, employment and production. It is necessary that we explain to these circles that we are dealing with a slow and long phase.

As for what some say about Egypt's isolation from the Arab world, I have much to say about this but I will not because I cannot interfere in the affairs of the Arab family of which you are a part.

As far as we are concerned, we have aspired to peace throughout the years and ages. We want it because we are tired of destruction and bloodshed and we want to devote ourselves to solving our problems.

Peace should not be confined to official contacts only. It should cover the vast popular base, because peace cannot last long unless it is shouldered by the people. We expect to see you [in Israel] as individuals and groups, young people, workers, intellectuals, free businessmen, industrialists and peasants. The Israelis who visit Egypt return full of praise for the warm reception you accord them, but they want to have the chance to return the favor twofold. They do not want to feel that they travel on a one-way road. They wish for mutual relations. We are sure that there is a large scope for joint projects in various fields in the interests of both sides.

I say frankly--and there is nothing better than frankness--that in Israel there is a feeling of dissatisfaction with the progress and scope of the normalization of relations. Add to this that it is vital that we get to know one another closely. Man fears the unknown. Over the long years of conflict many preconceptions grew. If we do not get to know one another closely these negative views will remain and will seep through to and weaken the foundations of peace. Our image in your minds is still characterized by negative aspects that are totally divorced from the truth. You have sensitive points which we are not ware of and we may unwittingly hurt your feelings, God willing, and we too have sentitive points and your not knowing them could produce a similar result. We had this experience briefly after the peace treaty.

Allow me, gentlemen, to relate to you an experience which I had during President as-Sadat's visit to Israel a year ago.

His excellency came to Haifa by sea, and when his boat arrived at the port, I delivered a welcoming speech in which I said: Whether you come to us by land, air or sea, you will always reach the hearts of this people.

After we passed through the streets which were crowded with thousands of welcomers and cheerers, we had a cordial and beneficial meeting in which we spoke of the need to know each other, the sensitive points on each side, and the care we must take in our relations, and I gave him the following example:

In the Ibn Khaldun [early Arab historian] book it was said that prince of the faithful 'Umar ibn al-Khattab [early Arab caliph] forbade the believers to fight on the sea as a result of an exchange of letters between him and 'Amr ibn al-'As, the conqueror of Egypt. Ibn Khaldun briefly summarizes this correspondence, but it appears in full in At-Tabari [early Arab historian], and this is the text:

'Umar wrote to 'Amr: Describe the sea for me, and 'Amr replied: O prince of the faithful, I saw a mighty creature, with tiny creatures riding upon it--nothing but sky and water. If it is quiet, it melts the hearts, and if it moves it confuses the mind. Everything that is certain is diminished, and every doubt is multiplied. Those who voyage on the sea are like worms on a wooden plank: If it shifts, they drown and if they are saved they are astonished.

I told President as-Sadat: I wanted to include this story in my welcoming speech and add that those days have gone and that you, Mr President, had arrived today on a strong ship that rides upon this mighty creature, bearing bold creatures coming on a mission of peace.

But I had refrained because of the reference to worms on a plank. My words could be misinterpreted, God forbid. President as-Sadat burst out laughing and said: You should know that the Egyptian people love humor and you had no reason to worry. My experience taught me, however, that a man sometimes regrets things he has said, but I cannot remember anyone regretting what he has not said.

Honorable gentlemen, we have to be particularly careful when we refer to each other in print or on the air. When we come to criticize any particular measure taken by the governor of the other side, we must retain a measure of respect and avoid harsh attacks on personalities or matters of religion or nationality, for anything of this nature is taken as an attack against the whole nation and raises even higher the psychological barrier of which President as-Sadat spoke and which we all would like to see disappear.

It seems to me that the time has come to hold talks between us on the nature of the cultural and spiritual agreement between our two peoples. The joint committee which I called the supreme peace command is the suitable committee to discuss this subject.

While political, economic and military aspects can be defined and measured, the cultural and spiritual sphere is more complex, because it involves beliefs, opinions, emotions, and traditions that have taken shape in each nation in the course of generations. Naturally, there are points of resemblance and points of difference between us. Like you, we also regard man as the crown of creation and not as a means but an end, not a plaything in the hands of rulers, but a living being for whose sake they were chosen and whose welfare they have to serve.

Like you, we believe that the family is one of the highest values, of crucial importance in the social and national fabric.

Like you, we too seek to build our society on a synthesis of the achievements of modern science and our ancient spiritual heritage.

On the spiritual level, our religions have the same concept of the one omnipotent, everlasting creator--monotheism, which is unequivocal and uncompromising.

The Arabic and Hebrew languages are twin sisters. The more deeply one delves into the two languages, the more one discovers not only that an extraordinary similarity of vocabulary, but also a similar world of symbols and concepts, exists. After all, they grew up in a common home and were born of the same parents.

Both our peoples are ancient in history, and both of us seek to bequeath to our children what our fathers bequeathed to us.

Like you, we regard war as the instrument of death, and peace as the tree of life. At the same time there are not only similarities between us but also differences--natural differences stemming from the history and the needs of each of our nations. The growing knowledge of each other will teach our peoples to recognize the similarities and respect the differences. After all, the entire universe testifies to both variety and harmony.

In the Talmud, which was written after the holy scriptures, the question was raised: Why did God the almighty decide to create a single and one human being, Adam--the first? Why didn't the almighty do as he had done as far as animals and plants were concerned, when the almighty said: Be, and animals and plants came into being in innumerable numbers and quantities? A wise man answered: So that no human being would tell his fellow human being: My father is greater than your father and my descent is nobler than your descent. Another wise man answered: So that people would praise the greatness of the almighty creator.

The reason is that when a human king mints coins and imprints them with the same imprint, all these minted coins look similar. However, the king of kings, the almighty creator, imprinted every human being with the imprint of Adam, the first human being. Despite this fact, there is no human being similar to his brother human being. A combination of these two answers can be used as a rule for relations among all the peoples. This is because we are equal in descent and value. However, every one of us has the right to be distinguished from his brother in a simultaneous process of equality and distinction.

My esteemed audience: You and we are two noble peoples with deep roots in this area. The history of the people, who I am honored to represent, began some 3,500 years ago. It began with our lord Abraham, peace be with him, our joint father. Just as God willed to send us into the Diaspora some 2,000 years ago, He willed to return us to our homeland. All through these years, the sons of my people did not cease to pray to God and to pin their hope on him so that he would regroup us from the Diaspora and return us to our land, as he had promised through his prophets, and God's prayers be with them!

There were many people, individuals and groups, who were not contented with just praying; they personally came to settle in the land of their fathers. Personally, I see a relevant example in my family. My grandfather was born in Morocco. He was the spiritual leader of a town near Casablanca. In a dream, my grandfather saw prophet Eliyahu; that is, Al-Khadr [legendary figure]. The prophet told my grandfather: Until when will you remain resting here, while Jerusalem is yearning for you? A few days later, he took with him his wife; that is, my grandmother, and his 4-year old daughter; that is, my mother, and he headed for the Holy Land to realize his prayers and achieve his dreams--and man's dreams are nothing but his heart's wishes!

My father's ancestors came from Turkey to Jerusalem some 350 years ago without any pressure being put on them by others. Their offspring did not leave Jerusalem since that time. The parents of my wife were imprisoned in Russia only because they expressed their desire to leave Russia and come to the Holy Land, where they arrived 60 years ago.

There are people now in my country who have come from 102 countries. They speak 81 languages. It seems to an onlooker that he sees a mixture of languages, habits and traditions. However, those who take a deeper look into things see the manifest fact that they are all unified by common historical memories and common national aspirations. They all want to free themselves from being a ball in the hands of others and to halt persecution and massacres. They want to live as the masters of their own destiny. They desire to develop their culture and their public utilities and to revive the vast desert in our country under the aegis of peace and understanding with the various peoples of the area.

All Israel's citizens, regardless of their numerous beliefs and religions, aspire for peace. Not long ago, I extended congratulations on the blessed 'Id al-Adha to the Muslim citizens of Israel outside the mosque of At-Tayyibah township and to the Druze citizens of Israel at the tomb of prophet Shu'ayb, may God's peace be with him. They have all asked me to convey to you and to his excellency President as-Sadat their sincere congratulations and their prayers to God for the success of the peace procession so all the peoples of the area would join it. And now I am gladly and joyfully conveying to you their congratulations and prayers. Our living together in Israel is a model of brotherly and peaceful coexistence. We believe that, inevitably, the day will come when peace will reign throughout our area. The reason is that peace is needed by all the peoples. This thing seems difficult to achieve at this time. However, just as some matters were difficult to achieve in the past--and they have now been realized, things which now seem out of our reach will be achieved in the future. God is omnipotent!

Esteemed gentlemen: In the past few days, I was given the opportunity to see some ancient landmarks of Egypt--landmarks which are still new to this time. I do not know, are these things real, or am I dreaming? The huge projects which the Egyptian people had set up in the past and which they are establishing in the present through their creativeness and skill and with their sweat command respect for and appreciation of this people's latent forces. This has been a great and rich civilization spanning thousands of years and expressing itself everywhere. No obstacle can stand in the way of a people who could make miracles. Nor can any problem check their strong and free will. When, God willing, we will vanquish all the psychological, political and other impediments and when peace will strengthen and engulf the whole area, the whole world will be astounded by the prosperous pages written down by the Semite and fraternal peoples in the book of history. These two peoples have decided to proceed together toward a new dawn presaging progress, flourishment and prosperity. Peace be with you!

Dr Mustafa Khalil then delivered a speech in which he reviewed the history of Judaism and the Zionist movement. He also reviewed the Camp David agreements and the peace agreements.

In his speech Dr Mustafa Khalil affirmed the importance of establishing a center for Jewish studies in Egypt attached to one of the universities so that every nation can understand the history and beliefs of the other, without emotionalism, and to enable the two governments to establish the desired good relations between the Egyptian and Jewish peoples.

He also affirmed that the Egyptian Government is keen to establish comprehensive, just and permanent peace in the area.

Dr Mustafa Khalil said that the confidence-building measures mentioned in the Camp David agreements still require serious implementation on the part of Israel.

Reviewing the history of the Jews in the area, Dr Mustafa Khalil said: When we began the negotiations I started studying the history of the Jews and the Zionist movement as a political movement, and then the nature of political government in Israel since the establishment of the parties so that we can have some knowledge about the thought and mentality of the other side with which we negotiate.

He said: During my study of Jewish history I began wondering who is a Hebrew, who is a Jew, and who is an Israeli.

He added: The Hebrews, as it is said in Jewish history, are the sons of the community of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, who immigrated to the land of Canaan where a famine took place which forced him to immigrate to Egypt. They stayed there for a long time until Moses, peace be upon him, forced them to leave Egypt. In Sinai, God appeared to Moses, peace be upon him, and gave him the 10 Commandments.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added: The Jews then moved to the land of Canaan. A war took place between them and the Cannanites, and they captured the land which they believe God has promised to them, and then they moved out.

He said: Then there was the rule of King David and King Solomon, and this period lasted 98 years. After the death of King Solomon, his sons quarreled over the kingdom and the kingdom was divided into two--the northern kingdom was called Israel and the southern kingdom was called Judaea.

He said that Judaea was located in the southern part of the Dead Sea and did not extend to the sea coast. Its people later occupied the sea coast area until the spot where Tel Aviv is located today.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added: The Assyrians invaded the northern kingdom, which was settled by 10 tribes which were absorbed by the invaders. Here Jewish history mentions "the 10 lost tribes."

He continued: We know, Mr President, how the First Commonwealth began after that how the Second Commonwealth began in 562 BC and how it ended in 70 AD.

He said that words Judaism spread to other parts of the world. About 1 million Jews used to live in Alexandria. The Jews also spread in Rome and Asia Minor. They disperesed of their own free will and not under coercion. They did it for purely economic reasons.

He added that the number of Jews in the world at that time was estimated at 10 million, while the number of those who lived in Judaea was estimated at 2.5 million people only, of them 1 million lived in Jerusalem. [figures as received]

Dr Mustafa Khalil noted that we have known from history that the Jews who lived in these areas enjoyed complete equality and appreciation under Arab rule.

He said: I say this to explain that I share with President Navon his call for the need for a basic acquaintance between the two peoples and that it is impossible for relations to be established between two peoples unless each people studies the psychology of the other people and their beliefs and history.

Dr Khalil explained that he had broached this ancient history because when the peace discussions began, it was mentioned that the Jews had a historic right. Dr Khalil had then said: "Let us leave this [right] and view the matter from the perspective of its reality and nature and from the standpoint that the state of Israel emerged as the result of a UN resolution."

In his speech, Dr Mustafa Khalil then turned to talking about the peace initiative which was carried out by President as-Sadat to achieve a comprehensive and just peace for all the parties concerned in accordance with the UN resolutions and to break the psychological barrier which existed between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples.

Dr Khalil also affirmed that the achievement of peace in the Middle East [words indistinct] the Palestinian issue and the whole Middle East problem, and that the Arabs who had gathered at the rejectionist conference in Baghdad had admitted this fact.

Dr Khalil then pointed to the Camp David agreement. He said that it is a framework for peace consisting of three parts and lays down a prelude [as received] for the need to resolve the Palestinian problem in accordance with the UN resolutions.

His excellency also emphasized that the procedures for building confidence between us and Israel are to this time still in need of more efforts [words indistinct] so that it would be possible to attract the Palestinians to the peace negotiations.

In his speech, Dr Khalil noted that when Egypt signed the peace treaty, Egypt signed this treaty for the purpose of achieving a comprehensive, not a separate peace. This peace would solve the Palestinian problem, remove the area from the currents of the two superpowers and channel the efforts of its sons toward development, whether in Egypt, Israel or in the other states concerned.

Dr Khalil added that, on its part, Egypt holds the view that a (?just) solution of the Palestine problem was the basis of the Camp David agreements. He explained that security as mentioned in the agreements means security for all the parties, not security for just one party.

Dr Khalil said: There can be no security without rights. If we imagine that it is possible to achieve security as the result of saying [words indistinct] or through [word indistinct], then we say that this principle conflicts with the provisions of the Camp David agreement and will only serve as a reminder of a hostility and a dispute "in the future."

He explained that during the negotiations, the Egyptian negotiator tried to embark on a study of security. However, and most regrettably, the Israeli side refused to respond to this attempt which was made at the last session of the negotiations which took place around the beginning of May. At this session, the Israeli side agreed on the formation of a ministerial committee to negotiate the subject of security.

In his speech, Dr Khalil also asserted that Egypt has always shown that it is committed to pursuing the path of peace and that Egypt devotes attention to peace and to the normalization of relations.

He said: [Words indistinct] of normalization as a card for bargaining. [Words indistinct] what President Navon has said to the effect that the Israelis feel dissatisfied with the lack of progress in the normalization process is a statement which is either exaggerated, or this feeling is unfounded.

In concluding his speech, Dr Khalil welcomed President Navon's proposals on going ahead with the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. He also welcomed the Israeli president's visit and wished the Israeli president a happy stay in Egypt during his present visit to it.

PRESIDENTS AS-SADAT, NAVON HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE

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[Text] Mit Abu al-Kawm, 29 Oct (MENA)--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon held their second round of talks this afternoon at President as-Sadat's residence in the village of Mit Abu al-Kawm.

After the 90-minute meeting the two presidents held a press conference that was attended by Egyptian and international correspondents.

President as-Sadat opened the press conference with a statement in which he said: I was pleased to have President Navon visit with me here in my village and birthplace, Mit Abu al-Kawm. I as born in this place and in it I learned the values and the ethics which have governed my behavior to this day and until the day I die. I deeply thank President Navon for visiting the new village which is still under construction and also the old buildings in which some of my relatives, cousins, and farmers still live.

President as-Sadat added: We discussed two important topics. The first was autonomy negotiations, and the second was the process of normalization of relations. We have achieved certain agreements on both issues. On the question of autonomy, we agreed really to give a bigger boost to the process of full autonomy, and this will be responsibility of our two delegations.

On the second topic, normalization, we have achieved certain agreements and I have asked my friend President Navon to tell you about them.

Before I conclude I say that I will ask the Foreign Ministry to call an urgent meeting of the Egyptian-Israeli Joint Committee either in Al-'Arish or in Beersheba alternately to discuss together the details of what we have agreed upon. May I now ask President Navon to tell about these two topics.

President Yitzhaq Navon then delivered the following statement:

Mr President, ladies and gentlemen:

Here are the points upon which we--President as-Sadat and myself--have agreed. There are things which the two sides will provide. There are things which Egypt must undertake and there are things which Israel must do. When the time for implementation comes, we will definitely know who is responsible and for what.

1. We shall open the borders between Egypt and Israel at Al-'Arish for the movement of goods, too, since goods are still being transported by sea or air. But now President as-Sadat agreed that (?goods) would be transported overland.

2. With regard to tourists visiting Saint Catherine, the situation will continue as it is today.

President Navon explained that tourists from Israel to St Catherine will continue coming as before and that an additional tour will be added to St Catherine.

The Israeli president added that Israel will hold exhibitions in Cairo while Egypt will hold exhibitions in Israel and that these exhibitions will display products from the two countries in the industrial, agricultural and educational spheres.

I am certain that these exhibitions can be held now so, when we are ready, we will hold these exhibitions.

In my speech to the NDP, I told President as-Sadat that, during wartime, we need a central headquarters in order to conduct the war but in peacetime, we need a central headquarters for peace.

In wartime, there is a supreme command for war, but in peacetime, there is a supreme command for peace; so, let us set up this supreme command for peace. In other words, we have agreed to set up a joint committee which will include authors, social scientists, educators and psychologists. They will represent their governments and will try to find ways and means in order to bolster peace. They will also study all the aspects of peace between the two peoples who have waged four wars against each other for many years--wars which have lately been crowned by peace.

President Navon added that if there are obstacles, let these joint committees study the roots of these problems in order to bring our peoples together. Let Egyptian and Israeli youths visit each other during the summer. In this respect, the joint committees will study details and preparations for these visits so that, upon the conclusion of the academic year and the start of the summer holidays, we will see Egypt's youths and students visiting Israel while Israeli youths of both sexes will visit Egypt. This is because we believe that the peace process will have to include the youth as well; and when they grow up, peace will have become a way of life.

President Yitzhaq Navon added: The delegations which the Egyptian Government announced would be arriving in Israel will be parliamentary delegations to be followed by a National Democratic Party delegation and a journalists delegation. Egyptian ministers will also arrive in Israel.

Then, addressing President as-Sadat, the Israeli president said: I think you mentioned the industry minister.

President as-Sadat answered: Yes, and some businessmen.

President Navon continued: They will come in the near future. President as-Sadat has also agreed that the cabinet meet in the near future to ratify all the agreements signed between the two countries regarding airline flights, culture and trade. These agreements will be ratified by the cabinet in the near future. We also discussed the problem of the missing persons. I want here to express my gratitude to the Egyptian authorities for their attitude at the time regarding the search for the rest of the soldiers lost in the period between 1967 and 1973. There is readiness for an Israeli delegation to come to conduct a new search operation, and the delegation will be given every possible help.

President Navon added: I must also add that there is great appreciation for the Egyptian attitude, as I said, and efforts in this connection. If there are new ideas about search and where it should be, I have found an open heart for it. This is about all I remember. From my Hebrew list I should say that, yes, agreement has indeed been reached that a cultural committee will come to visit Israel. This visit will take place soon. Mr President, you do not read Hebrew, so I will read these phrases in English.

Here, President as-Sadat said: True, true. [word indistinct] The president raised other issues regarding the future, such as, for example, the fast land road to Sinai and Israel to link the East Bank with the West Bank, which I spoke about on the day we celebrated the opening of the Ahmad Hamdi tunnel.

President as-Sadat added: We also discussed the railway project. All these projects will be completed after the completion of the tunnel. Let us hope that we can prepare the necessary studies for the project of the railway on both sides to link the two peoples together. We also discussed several topics together, but I think that President Navon has talked to you about the main issues.

Let me again repeat my deep gratitude to him for coming to Mit Abu al-Kawm and honoring us with his visit. I also thank you for coming here to look at my village. I am always proud to see everyone see it, because it is the first part of Egypt that my eyes saw. To me Mit Abu al-kawm was Egypt, until I left it to go to school in Cairo. However, as I told you, I will always be proud to say that I learned the principles and values here on this land. I am extremely proud to meet with you here and I thank my colleague President Navon for his visit. Thank you.

After Presidents as-Sadat and Navon delivered their statements at the press conference, they answered the newsmen's questions.

Question: Did you discuss any new issues pertaining to the autonomy negotiations?

President as-Sadat: Yes, I believe me discussed certain ideas. President Navon contacted Prime Minister Begin in this regard in the past 2 days. Let us hope that we will be able to make a breakthrough in these negotiations.

Question: Could you elaborate on these ideas?

President as-Sadat: I cannot.

A newsman addressed the following two questions in Arabic to President as-Sadat:

Question: Mr President, the road of the normalization of relations between Israel and Egypt is undoubtedly long. How do you assess the contribution of this conference--the present summit conference--on this road in addition to the specific things which President Navon has announced?

President as-Sadat: You have heard President Navon. I think that in this meeting we made a leap beyond all imagination that the matter was just a formality. No. I think that what President Navon and what I said, about the road and the railway shows that we have made a leap beyond all imagination.

Question: Did this visit play a role in explaining the general Israeli positions in a greater or broader manner?

President as-Sadat: Certainly. This visit and what we announced that we agreed upon are of importance, because what we agreed upon is a brick in the bridge and in the basis of understanding between the two countries.

President Anwar as-Sadat also answered the following question which was addressed to him in Arabic:

Question: Mr President as-Sadat, in discussing the autonomy issue, did you deal with the question of the confidence measures in the West Bank and Gaza for the Palestinians and is there any response on the part of Israel?

President as-Sadat: With President Navon we discuss the general outlines and do not enter into the details. Therefore, we did not discuss the details but discussed the general outlines.

Question: Mr President Navon, according to reports from Tel Aviv, you received a cable from Prime Minister Menahem Begin asking you not to speak about the autonomy issue. Therefore, how did you discuss this issue?

President Navon: Not all reports coming from Tel Aviv are accurate and correct--I hope most of them will be correct now. Before I came to Cairo, I met with Prime Minister Begin for a long time, and also with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. I think that I have carried out what they said, and I know what I can do or speak about and what I cannot. Everything I said or expressed was with the agreement of the Israeli Government.

Question to President Navon: Many decisions have been made on specific measures for the process of normalization of relations. However, do you believe that the Egyptian people will play their role in the agreement without any tangible moves having been made concerning the Palestinian issue?

President Navon: Will you attend the ceremony today?

DPA correspondent (Viele Megle): No.

President Navon: The answer to your question takes some time. I am trying to explain my viewpoints to the extent I can to the Egyptian people through their largest party in the country. I an trying to explain how we--and it is imperative for me to state that when I say "we," then in my capacity as president of the republic, I cannot speak on behalf of a specific party--however, I am trying to convey my ideas to public opinion, as much as I can. Some 80 to 90 percent of the Israelis are represented by parliament on major issues. When I am faced with the question which you have asked, then it is necessary for me to base my answer on what we had declared at Camp David concerning this problem.

Yes, I state that we did not sign a unilateral peace treaty at Camp David. However, we signed a peace treaty with Egypt. We also signed a general framework for a comprehensive peaceful settlement which would include all the Middle East peoples. I must even say more to explain that we agreed that the Palestinians would participate in the determination of their future and that the principle of autonomy is nothing but a 5-year transitional phase. But from the 3d year, we will begin the process of negotiations to specify the final measures related to the West Bank and Gaza. When we reach this phase of specification, then we will take into account the Palestinians' rights and demands. Even more, it is incumbent on me to add that in all the years during which they carried out terrorist operations, they have been unable to achieve what Egypt has secured for them through the humanitarian and wise talks at the negotiating table.

Question to President as-Sadat: What is President as-Sadat's viewpoint on the meeting of the Iranian parliament to discuss the question of the American hostages?

President as-Sadat: I do not believe that I am in a position to make comments. The reason is that I do not have full information, be it from the U.S. side or from the Iranians. Consequently, I prefer not to comment.

To another question about the talks with Navon, President as-Sadat said: As I said previously at the beginning of this meeting, we have discussed two major questions. The first is full autonomy and the second is the process of normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel. There is a fact which should not confuse us. This fact is that there are indeed difficulties between Egypt and Israel in the way of the first issue; that is, full autonomy. As I have told you, we are doing our utmost so that we can achieve progress in this respect. However, concerning the normalization of relations, I must tell you this: we must do our utmost to consolidate the relations between Egypt and Israel and to consolidate the [peace] treaty. The reason is that, as I have always told you in the past, this treaty is the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement, which will sooner or later be achieved. There is no violation [of the treaty] or any going back. Therefore, let us not link this matter to that one.

Question to both President as-Sadat and Navon: Do you believe it is possible to make progress in relation to the work of the committees prior to the convening of the summit conference?

President as-Sadat: Well, yes. If each of the two sides completes its efforts aimed at trying to breach the gap between the two stances, yes. I believe that time is short and that this attempt to breach the gap will take some time.

Question: What are the plans pertaining to the summit meeting?

As-Sadat: The plans are as announced previously and there is nothing new in this respect. The meeting will be held after the U.S. election. The three sides are there; we have only to make contacts in order to set up the date.

Navon: I must say something without having to be an (Abie Nathan) [who established the Voice of Peace Radio station], whose activities now include sports. But for now, I want to state my viewpoint--my unofficial viewpoint. I do not want to see Egyptians and Israelis competing. Let us not compete with each other, because this will have negative symbolical repercussions. We want and they want; we lose and they lose. Let us not do such things. But if it is possible to have a joint group of Egyptians and Israelis competing with the (At-Tirsanah) team or any other team, then I agree. However, let us not hold competitions between Israelis and Egyptians, because this is an inappropriate time. I say: Playing together--yes, but not to compete. There are, to a large extent, major initiatives on your part. Do not concentrate on this.

Question: Regarding the Iraq-Iran war, some reports say that Egypt has been approached by Iraq, which has requested aid, and that an Iraqi delegation made a visit here.

As-Sadat: No, never. We had expressed our stance during the first hours of the conflict. At that time, the adolescents were afraid to declare their stances. But Iraq and Iran are both Muslim countries and we denounce war.

Question: Mr President, have you submitted new ideas concerning the autonomy negotiations. Is any progress possible?

As-Sadat: I prefer not to comment.

Question: Mr President, you have just noted that a bridge has been established. But now I think there is a very big gesture which, I believe, if you accept it, then all the Israelis will open their hearts to you, namely; if you should reconsider the case of the Yamit region which is still part of Israel's territory. What is your opinion?

As-Sadat: This will be contrary to Camp David and contrary to anything we have drawn together up to this moment. No insinuations with regard to land and sovereignty. Anything else is permissible.

ISRAELI PRESIDENT HOSTS DINNER FOR AS-SADAT 29 OCT

NC292029 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)--Israeli President Yitzhaq Navon and his wife this evening held a dinner banquet in honor of President as-Sadat and his wife Jihan as-Sadat.

The banquet, which was held in the 'Abdin presidential palace, was also attended by Vice President Husni Mubarak and his wife; the assistant to the president, Sayyid Mar'i, and his wife; Deputy Prime Minister Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din and his wife; and several deputy prime ministers, ministers and members of the NDP's political bureau and their wives.

At 2015 President as-Sadat and his wife, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat, arrived at 'Abdin palace and were greeted by Israeli President Navon and his wife.

After greeting the Israeli president and his wife, his guests went to the central reception hall where President as-Sadat, President Navon, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat and Mrs Ofirah Navon greeted their guests.

'ALI COMMENTS ON SAUDI ARABIA'S BREAK WITH LIBYA

NC291454 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1442 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 29 Oct (MENA)--Commenting on Saudi Arabia's decision to break off diplomatic relations with Libya, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said: Egypt warned a long time ago about Al-Qadhdhafi's policies aimed at sowing trouble, terrorism and instability in other Arab countries.

Answering a question by reporters, 'Ali said: This is really regrettable at a time when the Arabs should be united in pursuit of a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East--something for which only Egypt has been exerting all its efforts and energies.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES EGYPTIAN ARMS IN CHAD

NC301023 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0946 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Oct (MENA)--A Defense Ministry spokesman today categorically denied recent Lebanese press reports attributed to the Chadian foreign minister concerning the presence of Egyptian arms in Chad.

The spokesman commented by wondering: Who knows, these arms may be or definitely are Soviet-made, and thus their only source could be Libya in view of its role and well-known stand regarding the Chadian republic.

The spokesman affirmed to MENA that Egypt's firm and principled stance in its relations with other countries was based on respect for their sovereignty and on noninterference in their domestic affairs.

PARTY OFFICIAL CONDEMNS U.S. MOVES TO IMPOSE 'HEGEMONY'

JN291416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Nicosia, 29 Oct (INA)--A senior Arab Socialist Ba'th Party official has condemned the attempts made by the United States to impose its hegemony over the Arab Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

Ja'far Qasim Hammudi, Ba'th Party Regional Command member, said that Iraq has sought through the international organizations, the nonaligned movement and Iraq's relations with the various world states to keep the region away from the circle of international struggle, considering the region a zone of peace.

He added that Iraq has stressed on all occasions that the region's states are able to protect themselves and insure their stability away from foreign intervention.

In a speech he delivered today at a session of the world conference of solidarity with the pan-Arab liberation movement of the Arab Gulf masses against imperialism, he said that the Iranian regime's tumultuous policy is contrary to the wishes of the region's states and peoples. This policy, he said, consecrates chaos and aggression, which the Iranian regime seeks to export to the region's states with the aim of jeopardizing their security and safety.

He pointed out that Iraq sees in the Iranian regime's policy an extension of the spirit of hegemony over the peoples' destinies and an incitement of regional conflicts by opening chances for the superpowers' intervention.

After reviewing the hostile stands of the Iranian regime toward the Arab Gulf states and the Iranian attacks against the Iraqi border posts, Ja'far Qasim Hammudi said that by means of such acts, the Iranian regime has left Iraq with only one choice, that of defending itself, its sovereignty and its historical rights to its lands and waters.

The conference is scheduled to conclude its 3-day meetings tomorrow, Thursday.

HAMMADI COMMENTS ON AMMAN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

JN291900 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (INA)--The seven-member committee of the Arab foreign ministers concluded its meetings here today. The committee decided to meet again on 28 November to discuss the strategy of Arab action and to prepare a unified Arab working paper. This paper is to be submitted to the Arab foreign ministers' conference, which will be held on 20 November, so that it can be finally approved before it is submitted to the 11th Arab summit conference scheduled to be held here on 25 November.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi said that the seven-member committee's deliberations were positive and did not deal with the current state of Arab relations, a state which he described as painful.

Dr Hammadi, who was talking to the INA correspondent here, added that agreement has been reached on summing up the viewpoints submitted at the meeting in a program that was approved by all the committee members. He added that all were convinced of the need to achieve a program of minimum joint action on the basis of the present Arab reality. This is in itself good and constructive, he said.

He expressed his conviction that maintaining the previously adopted resolutions and programs, which have begun to be put into practice, is considered something good. In addition, there is room for adding new important matters to achieve the same goal, he said.

Dr Hammadi added that during the meeting, Iraq explained its viewpoint, contained in 10 points, to the committee members. These points deal with the ways and means to be followed by the Arab countries in the forthcoming stage, taking into consideration the current Arab situation. He said that Iraq sees, despite current Arab relations, the possibility of implementing a program of joint action in the forthcoming stage. It is possible to develop this program if Arab relations are embodied [as received] and if the present situation changes to the better.

Dr Hammadi pointed out that Iraq has explained that dealing with the Arab situation as a whole is a more complicated issue than can be dealt with by the present meeting. However, this does not prevent continuous work in this direction.

The foreign ministers of Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Algeria, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; a PLO delegation; and the Arab League secretary general took part in the said committee meetings.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONCEDES IRANIAN ARMY BETTER EQUIPPED

NC291847 Paris AFP in English 1832 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (AFP)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi conceded today that the Iranian Army is more numerous and has more arms, and more modern [word indistinct] than the Iraqi Army.

The Iraqi official said Iraq had the advantage of having an army that was "united" and whose morale was higher as it was fighting for its legitimate rights.

Mr Hammadi said his country had no proof of any American military aid to Iran, adding however there was no proof to the contrary either, since "Iraq has not the means of knowing exactly all that a big power like the U.S. is doing."

"If the United States chose to help Iran militarily," he warned, Iraq would not "remain with her arms crossed."

The official made his statements before newsmen following an Arab foreign ministers meeting here.

TRADE MINISTER DEFENDS GOVERNMENT STANDS ON CONFLICT

JN301222 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 30 Oct (INA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and trade minister, has reaffirmed Iraq's positive position toward any international endeavors to end the war with Iran.

In a press conference in Amman today, the Iraqi minister said that Iraq welcomes any mediation attempts to bring Iran to negotiations by which to solve the problems and recognize the Iraqi rights.

He asserted that the Iraqi position derives from the fact that Iraq owns rights and is not a warmonger. He added that the Iraqi forces have reached their designated targets and that they are reinforcing their defensive positions, now that they have liberated the Iraqi land and waters.

Minister 'Ali said that Iraq closed its embassies in Syria and Libya when it received definite information on the two regimes' support for the Persian enemy against Iraq.

On the U.S. partiality for the Persian regime and on the U.S. officials' statements in this regard, the Iraqi minister said that the U.S. stand does not frighten Iraq. Iran, he added, does not need arms or spare parts, for it has a big arsenal of U.S. arms and hardware.

He reiterated that the United States is still harboring blatant hostility toward the Arabs, reflected in its continued support for the Zionist enemy in Palestine and for the former shah and the present Iranian regime.

The Iraqi minister praised the Jordanian stand--king, government and people--on Iraq's pan-Arab battle against the Persian aggressors.

Hasan 'Ali said that Iraq was forced to defend its land and waters against the Persian regime, which claimed Bahrain and the Arab Gulf and claimed that Iraq is Persian. He added that the Persian regime incorrectly believed that it could obtain all of the Arab land it wanted. Iraq, however, taught it a great lesson in the epic of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah, during which the valor of the Arab man, the nobility of the Arab nation and its capability of defending itself are being demonstrated.

He said that life is as normal in Iraq as it is in Jordan, that activities are moving along well and that the economic and popular situations are extremely solid.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 29-30 OCT

Communique No 111

JN291716 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1651 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Communique No 111 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 29 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The cavaliers of the Arab nation, sons of our valiant armed forces, continued to fight the racist Persian enemy with valour and capability, dealing heavy blows to charlatan Khomeyni's forces. They will continue to strike against this enemy in the depth of his territories until this backward regime relinquishes its precipitancy and antagonism. Following are the results of our battles this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 11 killed.
2. In equipment: A vehicle and several stockpiles of fuel and ammunition were destroyed and burned.
3. In aircraft: One Phantom was shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: Five martyrs.
2. In equipment: One vehicle was burned.

II. The air forces:

A. Enemy aircraft raided civilian targets today. Our antiaircraft guns opened fire on them, forcing them to flee as follows:

1. At 1005 they raided civilian areas in Maysan Governorate.
2. At 1015 they raided the same governorate, aiming at the residential area in the Ash-Shayb region.

B. Our planes raided enemy military targets today, inflicting heavy losses on them as follows:

1. Missile launchers and a concentration of vehicles in Dasht-e Abi and Kut 'Abdollah in southern Ahvaz were bombed and destroyed.
2. Enemy concentrations in Gilan sector were hit.

All but two of our planes returned to the homeland. These two planes went down over enemy territory while carrying out their tasks. We hold the Iranian authorities responsible for the safety of their pilots.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 October 1980

Communique No 112

JN301000 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Communique No 112 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 30 October 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our victorious forces have tightened their grip on the racist Persian forces in the operational sectors' pockets, dealing painful blows to them. Khomeyni's lies, falsehoods and charlatanism about their fake victories will be dissipated by the fists of the Arab nation's fighters, the knights of our victorious army. Following are the results of operations yesterday and this morning:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel: 36 killed.
B. In equipment: Eight vehicles, one self-propelled gun and one tube launcher were destroyed and burned.
C. Several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed and set afire.
D. A large quantity of medium and light weapons and supplies was seized.
E. Two big vehicles loaded with supplies were seized.
F. One serviceable M-60 tank was captured after being left by the enemy.
G. One Phantom was shot down in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Eight martyrs.
B. In equipment: One vehicle was burned and another was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 October 1980

MINISTER OF STATE AZ-ZIBARI TAKES CONSTITUTIONAL OATH

JN291547 Baghdad Domestic in Arabic 1500 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] At noon today, Minister of State Arshad Ahmad az-Zibari took the constitutional oath before Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the armed forces, on the occasion of Az-Zibari's assumption of the duties of his new post.

The ceremony was attended by Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, general secretary of the Revolution Command Council and acting chief of the presidential office.

PRESIDENT HUSAYN RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW AMBASSADORS

JN291722 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] This morning, Field Marshal Saddam Husayn , president and commander in chief of the armed forces, received the credentials of ('Abdol Hadi Mokmel), the new ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Baghdad.

During the ceremony for the presentation of credentials, the Afghan ambassador conveyed to the president the regards and best wishes of Afghan President Babrak Karmal, affirming the depth of the ties of cooperation linking Iraq and Afghanistan.

The president wished the new ambassador success in his mission in order to serve the existing relations between Iraq and Afghanistan and to contribute to developing these relations in the various fields so as to bolster the development of the two friendly states.

President Saddam Husayn received the credentials of (Withold Mosay Ropiston), new Canadian ambassador in Baghdad.

The Canadian ambassador conveyed the regards of t he Canadian governor general, affirming his countrt's desire to open a new page of cooperation which would be based on common interests and the service of humanity.

The president received the credentials of (Steven Locktoss Ickerson), new UK ambassador in Baghdad.

The president expressed optimism that existing relations between Iraq and the United Kingdom will develop in such a way that balanced interests would be guaranteed, interests based on mutual respect and common interests.

The president expressed his wishes for the success of the new ambassador on the path of achieving these principles and goals.

(Ickerson) conveyed to the president and the Iraqi Government and people the regards of the UK people and government, affirming that in his capacity as his country's ambassador to Iraq, his duty is to bolster and depen the ties linking the governments and peoples of the two friendly states.

The president also received the credentials of Dr (Hanner Durlack), new Austrian ambassador in Baghdad.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER

JN301034 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Oct (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime miniser, met here today with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli.

During the meeting, viewpoints were exchanged on the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned movement to reach a just and peaceful settlement to the dispute between Iraq and the Racist Persian regime.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad Husayn, Iraqi Foreign Ministry under secretary, and by the cuban ambassador in Baghdad.

The Cuban minister, envoy from President Fidel Castro, chairman of the nonaligned movement, to President Saddam Husayn, arrived in Baghdad yesterday.

IRAQI FOREIGN MINISTER HOLDS AMMAN PRESS CONFERENCE

JN292041 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has hailed Jordan's pan-Arab stand and said: Jordan is supporting Iraq without regard for loss or profit and is backing a clear cause concerning Arab territory and sovereignty.

Speaking at a press conference in Amman today, Dr Hammadi said: The Jordanian stand is an example of what the Arab stand should be in such circumstances.

Dr Hammadi added that Jordan is not participating militarily in the battle because Iraq is in no need of such assistance.

Asked about his assessment of the results of the seven-member committee, Dr Hammadi said: The committee has discussed with some realism the Arab situation, especially the Arab-Israeli conflict, and other issues.

Asked about King Husayn's talks with the Iraqi president, Dr Hammadi said that the talks were very successful and fruitful and were held in an atmosphere of amity and mutual understanding. Dr Hammadi added: The war between Iraq and Iran could end at any time if the Iranian authorities agree to respect Iraq's sovereignty over its territory and territorial waters and to the establishment of good-neighbor relations. He said that Iraq, to regain its Arab identity once again, has specific targets with regard to the geographical area which the Iraqi forces have liberated from Iranian control.

Asked about the measures which Iraq could take if the United States gave military aid to Iran, Dr Hammadi said: The United States still declares that it is neutral. However, we cannot confirm that there have been no supplies to Iran. Naturally, this does not mean that absolutely nothing has happened. But if it is proved in the future that the United States is biased toward Iran, we would not stand by with hands tied because this concerns ournation. We would make our decision in light of that.

Dr Hammadi added: As I said, the war between Iraq and Iran concerns the rights to territory and sovereignty over Shatt al-'Arab as well as the objection to the Iranian regime's continuous interference in the internal affairs of Iraq and other Arab countries on the Arab Gulf.

Asked whether he expects the nonaligned group to succeed in its mediation, Dr Hammadi said that he cannot say whether or not the mediation will succeed. He added: For the war to end and for peace to be achieved between Iraq and Iran, the Iranian leaders must accept the established fact and recognize Arab rights. He said that initiatives are useful and that as more countries of the world express the need to solve problems by peaceful means and to recognize other people's rights, this will have a positive effect on the issue.

Asked about the importance of the Iraqi victory and the repercussions of the war on the Palestine question, Dr Hammadi said: The war affects the Palestine question in two ways: The first is that Iraqi and Arab economic and military power will no longer be preoccupied with Iran, and the second is psychological, related to the building of the Arab human being. This is the first time in which the Arab fighter goes out to defend his territory while backed by a united people.

Dr Hammadi expressed the need to hold the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman and said: We must work for the success of the conference and come out with positive results. Dr Hammadi concluded his press statement by saying: The territories which have been liberated by the Iraqi forces are Iraqi territories. Iraq has no ambitions in Iran and is ready to negotiate to solve bilateral problems.

IRAQI TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

JN291511 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 29 Oct (PETRA)--Hasan 'Ali, Revolution Command Council member and Iraqi minister of trade, arrived here today for economic talks with the minister of industry and trade.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, the minister said: We visit Jordan carrying all love and appreciation for His Majesty King Husayn's pan-Arab stand toward Iraq in its just pan-Arab battle against racism. We also greet the positive and fateful stands of the Jordanian Arab people and government towards Iraq. This confirms to us the unity of the Arab destiny. He then added: I would like to seize the opportunity of my presence here to convey President Saddam Husayn's greetings to the Jordanian king, government and people for their brave stands because our cause and rights to restore our usurped lands in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland is the cause of every Arab human being. The Iraqi people take pride in this stand and the next generations will remember Jordan's pan-Arab stands in backing and supporting its brothers in Iraq.

The minister said that during his visit he will attend the meeting of the joint Iraqi-Jordanian committee to discuss the spheres of economic and trade cooperation as stipulated in the agreement signed this year. He added: We believe there are wide areas for bolstering bilateral cooperation in the economic field between the two fraternal countries.

During his visit, which will last for several days, the Iraqi minister is being accompanied by a number of officials in various economic, trade and supply fields. The Iraqi minister and his delegation were received by Minister of Industry and Trade Walid 'Asfur, the Iraqi ambassador in Amman, the director of protocol at the Foreign Ministry and a number of officials in the Ministry of Industry and Trade.

COMMENTARY STRESSES PAN-ARAB DUTY TO BACK IRAQ

JN291912 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] King Husayn's visit to the Iraqi capital is a reaffirmation of the pan-Arabism of the battle fought by Iraq--its leadership, army and people--and a true expression of Jordan's fulfillment of its pan-Arab duty toward fraternal Iraq without condition or restriction.

King Husayn has asserted that the battle fought by Iraq to regain its sovereignty over its territory and waters is the battle of the Arab nation because it is the battle of dignity, right, future and destiny. King Husayn also asserted that victory in Iraq will mark the beginning of victories everywhere on Arab territory.

Such deep and objective understanding of Iraq's confrontation with the Iranian aggression leaves no room for other options or even neutrality. Pan-Arab commitment is indivisible and, as the Iraqi president said, Jordan has committed itself in support of the Arab rights Iraq is defending without regard for the final outcome of the war.

Commitment to pan-Arab duty does not tolerate compromise, hesitation, evasion or consideration of the final results, such as whether the war will end in defeat or victory. This is why Jordan fought in 1948 to save the Palestinian people and land. It is also why Jordan placed its resources at the disposal of the Egyptian leadership in 1956 in defense of Egypt against the tripartite aggression and why it fought alongside its Arab brothers in 1967 and 1973. Jordan has done all that in fulfillment of its pan-Arab duty and without consideration of the final results. This is how Jordan has understood pan-Arab commitment ever since it assumed the mission of the great Arab revolution.

Therefore, it is only natural for Jordan to be the first to respond to the call of duty to defend the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, just as it has responded to pan-Arab calls to confront the imperialist-Zionist invasion of Palestine and the neighboring Arab territories. We will stand with Iraq through thick and thin. We will also stand with any other fraternal Arab country facing outside aggression without regard for the final consequences so as to prove our commitment to this principled Arab stand, to which we will always adhere.

Jordan has adopted this stand because it has no other choice. Any other stand would have been a clear violation of the idea of Arab nationalism and Arab commitment to the principles of the great Arab awakening, whose flags are still waving in this Arab country as a clear indication of the determination of the Jordanian leadership, people and army to make every sacrifice to achieve its great and noble objectives.

Although Jordan has not given anything noteworthy in support of fraternal Iraq's pan-Arab stand, still the repeated visits by the leader, King Husayn, and other Jordanian officials to the Iraqi capital serve as a reaffirmation of Jordan's complete cohesion with fraternal Iraq in its just struggle to regain Arab rights in the eastern flank of our great homeland and a true expression of Jordan's readiness to give anything that is required to achieve the desired victory in the battle of the Arab Gulf.

PAKISTAN'S AGHA SHAHI STOPS EN ROUTE TO BAGHDAD

JN301012 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0950 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Amman, 30 Oct (PETRA)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi arrived in Amman this morning en route to Baghdad, in order to resume the good offices that the Islamic Conference Organization is undertaking to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

In a statement to a PETRA-JNA correspondent, Shahi said that his visit to Baghdad complements the visit by Pakistani President Ziaul Haq to both Baghdad and Tehran, where he held talks with the Iraqi and Iranian presidents respectively on ways to end the war between their countries on just foundations. The Pakistani minister added that the visit to Iraq and Iran by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, also came within the framework of the good offices undertaken by the Islamic Conference Organization to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Shahi stated that while in Iraq, he will discuss ways to find a solution to the dispute that would be acceptable to both sides. The Pakistani minister expressed his thanks and appreciation to fraternal Iraq for accepting and welcoming the efforts at mediation, which the Islamic Conference Organization has been exerting from the outset.

Meeting with Al-Qasim

JN301225 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1205 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Today Foreign Minister Marwan Al-Qasim received Agha Shahi, Pakistani foreign minister, who arrived in Amman today en route to Baghdad in order to resume the mission of good offices with which Pakistan, in its capacity as current chairman of the Islamic conference, has been entrusted. Marwan Al-Qasim and Agha Shahi reviewed the latest developments in the Iraqi-Iranian dispute and the progress made by Islamic mediation. Al-Qasim affirmed the Jordanian stand, which is based on the principle that this conflict must be ended when the causes that led to its outbreak are removed and when the principles of returning legitimate Arab rights to their owners and ending interference in the internal affairs of the region's states are adhered to.

The Pakistani minister left Amman for Baghdad at noon today. He was seen off at the airport by the Pakistani ambassador in Amman and by several Foreign Ministry employees.

UNIONS DENY REPORTS OF SUPPORTING IRAQ, CABLE AL-ASAD

JN292221 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Dayr Az-Zawr--Popular organizations in Dayr az-Zawr Province have condemned the lies of the trumpets of the puppet regime in Baghdad and refuted the claims made by these trumpets that the masses of workers and workers committees in the Al-Mayadin and Al-Bukamal regions support the Iraqi regime in its war against Iran.

These lies were condemned by the Executive Bureau of the Workers Union, the Executive Bureau of the Peasants Union, the Executive Bureau of the Professionals Union, the Administrative Bureau of the Students Union, the Administrative Bureau of the Women's Union, the Railroad Workers Union, the Spinning and Textile Workers Union, the Tourist Services Workers Union, the Committee of Insurance and Commerce Workers, the Civil Servants Union, the Printing Workers Union, the Electricity Workers Union, the Committee of Construction Workers and the Peasants League in Dayr az-Zawr. These lies were also condemned by the chief of the Al-'Uqaylat tribes in Dayr az-Zawr Province and Al-Hasakah.

The refutation of these lies is contained in a cable which the Dayr az-Zawr organizations sent to President Hafiz al-Asad.

TISHRIN VIEWS FOREIGN MINISTERS' AMMAN MEETING

JN300922 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 30 Oct 80

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] The newspaper TISHRIN, in a commentary entitled "Assets of Arab Unity," deals with the meeting of the committee that is preparing for the 11th Arab summit conference in Amman. The paper refers to the rich and important speeches to which the committee listened during its meeting. These speeches, delivered by representatives of some Arab countries, overflowed with zeal for Arab unity, Arab relations and the pan-Arab cause of the Arab nation.

TISHRIN says: Arab public opinion is accustomed to such pleasant emotive words, which are full of enthusiasm, zeal and references to the dangers surrounding the Arab nation, its countries, masses and the pan-Arab cause.

In light of this atmosphere of agreement in words and stands, Arab public opinion asks a question that has almost become traditional: Why have Arab relations come to their present state? Why has joint Arab action been hit by this wave of weakness and deterioration? Why have marginal and secondary disagreements arisen? Why does the road to Palestine pass through regions very far from Palestine, according to some quarters?

The concerned Arab citizen cannot acquiesce to this situation of fragmentation of the Arab stand on one hand and to such appearances on the other, which are due to the remoteness of some quarters from the real battlefield and the actions of certain quarters that bring them nearer to the primary enemy of the Arab nation, U.S. imperialism.

TISHRIN asserts that the Arab citizen, who has been hearing such pleasant, honeyed talk ever since the days of the late first secretary general of the Arab League, 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Azzam Pasha, will longer settle for talk and is not convinced by pan-Arab statements made by radios and newspapers while covert and overt cooperation with the primary enemy of the Arab nation is taking place. Talk of the pan-Arab cause in Palestine while involvement in issues very remote from this cause continues is also unacceptable.

Arabs concerned with the pan-Arab cause do not think that inter-Arab vituperations and accusations can serve the pan-Arab cause or return Arab relations to a state that can match the serious dangers facing the Arab nation and all of its countries and resources, whether oil resources or others.

What will serve the pan-Arab cause is the return of all Arab quarters to full commitment to the decisions of Arab summit conferences. These decisions defined the Arab nation's pan-Arab cause and formulated binding conditions for dealing with this cause. These decisionsdefined enemies and friends and established the bases for Arab cooperation in facing imperialism and Zionism and in achieving pan-Arab goals.

In the speech made by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the Amman meeting, Syria called on all Arab quarters to return to full commitment to the pan-Arab cause and to face the present dangers with a new strategy and unified Arab action, directed at mobilizing the great Arab potentials in the real battlefields, in order to give the enemies their just deserts. Syria also called for strengthening relations with allies and old friends of the Arab nation.

Syria's suggestions constitute, under the present circumstances, a means for saving the deteriorating Arab relations and a basis for establishing Arab unity on the principles of correct pan-Arab struggle, which the Arab masses will find acceptable and which will answer the needs of the fateful pan-Arab battle against U.S. imperialism, the Zionist entity and the quarters of treason and surrender.

SIX MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD MEMBERS KILLED 20 OCT

JN291708 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Aleppo--Early this morning security authorities in Aleppo stormed a new den of the Muslim Brotherhood gang in the village of Al-Ansari and killed all the gang's members, who numbered six, inside the den. The security authorities seized a number of automatic guns and revolvers, several bombs and ammunition. The security authorities also seized several false identity cards and documents that condemn the gang and expose its agentry.

The citizens of Al-Ansari village expressed their satisfaction over the discovery of the den and reiterated their support for the achievements of the security organs, which seek to spread security and stability and liquidate the plot and the plotters.

PDRY ENVOY DELIVERS MESSAGE TO AL-ASAD

JN291404 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1345 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct (SANA)--President Hafiz al-Asad today received a message from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council in the PDRY.

The message deals with the results of the extraordinary conference of the YSP Central Committee and the situation in the Arab region. The message was conveyed by 'Ali 'Id Ridha, PDRY charge d'affaires in Damascus, during his meeting with President al-Asad here today.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM FIDEL CASTRO

JN291345 Damascus SANA in Arabiuc 1340 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 29 Oct (SANA)--President Hafiz al-Asad [word indistinct] received a message from Fidel Castro, Cuban president and current chairman of the nonaligned movement. The message deals with the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned movement to end the Iraqi-Iranian war.

ALGERIA

FLN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR 29 OCT

LD292006 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] This afternoon an FLN delegation headed by Brother Abdelkadir Hajjar, member of the Central Committee, left for the USSR. The Algerian delegation, whose visit is within the context of the activity of the Algerian-Soviet Friendship Society, will stay in Uzbekistan 3-8 November. It will visit several cities including Tashkent, Samarkand and Bukhara, and will also take part in the celebrations making the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

LIBYA

COMMENTARY ON SAUDI SEVERING OF RELATIONS

LD291417 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Who is more important than he who rows against the current? How stupid are those who believe that historic, natural relations are severed by means of a decision or come to an end by a royal decree? The Arab people, from the ocean to the Gulf, are indivisible, whole, whatever the regional frontiers are, or wherever guards and gates are intensified, or however loud the ugly voice of royal decrees may be on the severence of relations. For the deep relationship of Arab fraternity has grown and settled throughout the history of this big homeland. It transcends the imaginary frontiers, decisions, crowns, flags and anthems, the governments which have dominated those masses and penetrated thrones and posts in order to create a distance between the masses and their freedom, cohesion and unity.

Those governments and regimes realize through their rotten mentality that their first enemy is the fuse of the revolution and its sacred march. For the revolution and its concepts are a sweeping current and advance (?like) science as a rolling flood which knows no (?taboos) and only admits the strength of the people, their sovereignty and authority.

Reactionary regimes have thrown themselves into the lap of colonialism, bringing it to their abode, cheering it, praising it and selling it the keys of the sanctuaries. They have established with colonialism what God has ordered to sever by means of documents and undertakings. They set themselves to antagonize every ringing word of truth calling for jihad against the enemy and taking up arms against him. Those puppets have set themselves to fill the air with their wailing and clowning as they felt they are approaching their end, and that there is neither escape nor shelter. They have felt that the voice coming from a distance hailing the people's revolution is a certain expression of what is taking place in the minds of those masses who are tied to the fetters of injustice and persecution. The masses aspire to the day of the greater march and tremor in order to demolish the strongholds of injustice and persecution where acts of treason are perpetrated and justified. Then neither decrees nor royal decree will be of any use, nor will there be any use in sheltering behind ugly regional frontiers and throwing oneself into the lap of colonialism.

The tide of the people and the flood of the revolution and masses will indeed move in order to bring to account those reactionary pockets and establish the one socialist, revolutionary Arab society, and revenge a dignity that was ignored, innocent souls killed, a history whose events were distorted and a faith that is crying to the God of the American Abrahah [Ethiopian ruler of Yemen in the 7th century who tried to attack the Ka'bah] and his new beasts who have severed what God has ordered to be maintained and have corrupted the earth.

NAVON, AS-SADAT ANNOUNCE RESULTS OF TALKS

TA291130 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Following the meeting of Presidents as-Sadat and Navon at the Egyptian president's birthplace, the establishment of a joint headquarters for the peace process and the opening of the land border for a free transfer of goods has been officially announced. Among other issues in the framework of normalization that were summed up, there is to be an additional El Al flight to Cairo and an exchange of youth delegations. The two presidents also stated that they discussed issues pertaining to autonomy talks and several suggestions were formulated for future discussion.

MINISTERS COMPLAIN NAVON EXCEEDED AUTHORITY

TA291137 Tel Aviv DAVAR 29 Oct 80 p 1

[By Daniyel Bloch]

[Text] Cabinet ministers are claiming that President Navon exceeded his authority when he conducted political negotiations in his talks with President as-Sadat. According to these ministers, the president should not have entered into a discussion on the details of normalization and autonomy and he should have been content with a general exchange of remarks. President as-Sadat, for his own reasons, wanted to use President Navon to bypass the accepted negotiating channels, as well as to highlight Prime Minister Menahem Begin's intransigence. According to conclusions reached by the Cabinet yesterday, Begin sent the president a cable presenting the Cabinet position: that President Navon has no authority to discuss the autonomy issue and that, as concerns the normalization issue, he should speak only about the implementation of agreements already achieved--the implementation of which has been delayed--and not about new issues.

Governmental sources claimed that President as-Sadat is methodically "selling" the normalization issues on several occasions and each time he creates the impression that it is a new issue. However, in fact, most of the promises are not fulfilled in practice. The issues raised during the Navon-As-Sadat talk are those that As-Sadat had already guaranteed to implement several times in the past--to Dayan, Begin, Shamir and U.S. representatives--and on which he has not yet kept his word.

The Cabinet decision was formulated politely and courteously toward the president. At the beginning of his cable to the president, Begin congratulated Navon on the success of his visit to Egypt. However, he gave him clear explanations as to how to prevent him from deviating from the government policy. Parliamentary observers predict that when the president returns from Egypt, the Likud will begin a campaign of criticism of the fact that Navon tried to conduct political negotiations, of the size and composition of his entourage--which contained many more than 19 people--and also of the way the trip was organized.

BEGIN EXPRESSES REGRET OVER WEIZMAN'S ACTIVITIES

TA281636 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1520 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Government Press Office Release]

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 28 Oct--In the Cabinet session the prime minister was asked about MK 'Ezer Weizman's activities in the United States. Following is Begin's answer as submitted to the Cabinet: "I am expressing my deep regret over MK 'Ezer Weizman's interference in the democratic election process in the United States. It is an outstanding rule that a citizen of a democratic country should in no way interfere in the election campaign of another democratic country. The Israeli Government still adheres to this rule. U.S. citizens, and only they, will choose their president according to their own convictions. Israel is glad that the American people, regardless of their partisan beliefs, supports it and its security."

COMMUNIQUE OF CEAO DEFENSE PACT SUMMIT CONFERENCE

AB281802 Niamey Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Final communique of second summit conference of the CEAO Nonaggression and Defense Pact held in Niamey 27-28 October]

[Text] The second conference of heads of state and governments of the Nonagression and Defense Pact, ANAD, composed of member countries of the West African Economic Community [CEAO] and Togo was held in Niamey on 27 and 28 October 1980 under the chairmanship of His Excellency Col Syni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, head of state of Niger, and current chairman of the pact. Participants in this conference are: for the Republic of Senegal, His Excellency Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor; president of Mauritania, His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state; for the Republic of Upper Volta, His Excellency Mr Joseph Issoufou Conombo, prime minister, representing His Excellency Gen El Hadj Aboubacar Sangoule Lamizana, president of the republic; for the Republic of Ivory Coast, His Excellency Mr Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs, representing His Excellency Mr Houphouet-Boigny, president of the republic; for the president of the Republic of Togo, His Excellency Mr Tevi-Benissan, minister of finance and economy, representing His Excellency Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of the republic and head of state. The conference of heads of state and government of the Nonagression and Defense Pact between member states of the West African Economic Community heard a report from Dr Daouda Diallo, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of the Republic of Niger and current chairman of the fourth ministerial council. The conference took note of the political will of all member states to ensure the security of our economic and social development.

The conference of heads of state and government authorizes the secretary general to convene, as soon as possible, a meeting of a committee of experts to study the amendments and the precise details concerning the implementation of the pact in conformity with the political aspirations and security of member states. The results of the work of this committee will be examined by an extraordinary ministerial council, whose decision will be communicated to the current chairman of the conference of heads of state and government.

The heads of state and government have decided to entrust the chairmanship of the conference of the Nonagression and Defense Pact to His Excellency Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the Republic of Senegal. The conference of heads of state and government of the pact congratulates Col (Tavaros de Souza), secretary general of the pact, for the work accomplished since his appointment and decided to reappoint him for another term of 3 years.

Finally, the conference of heads of state and government of the Nonagression and Defense Pact of CEAO member states and Togo expresses its gratitude to His Excellency Col Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state, and to the government and people of Niger for the warm welcome accorded all the delegations and for the facilities put at their disposal.

Done in Niamey on 28 October 1980.

SENGHOR SPEAKS AT CLOSING SESSION OF SIXTH CEAO SUMMIT

AB291524 Niamey Domestic Service in France 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Speech by Senegalese President Leopold Sedar Senghor at the closing session of the sixth summit conference of heads of state of the West African Economic Community, held in Niamey 27-28 October, in his capacity as the new chairman of the community--recorded]

[Excerpts] My dear colleagues, Mr Prime Minister, honorable leaders of delegations, honorable ambassadors and ministers, Honorable Secretary General of the CEAO [West African Economic Community], distinguished representatives of international institutions and sister organizations of the West African region, ladies and gentlemen, I will begin by carrying out the pleasant duty assigned to me by my colleagues and heads of delegations of thanking on their behalf President Seyni Kountche, the government and the people of Niger. [applause]

We have come to the end of our meeting, a fruitful one as you said earlier. Since the application of our treaty, our organization has made remarkable progress, especially in the sphere of exchanges, in which the machinery of the Regional Cooperation Charter, CCR, seems to have gained better understanding. In fact, 190 companies were reorganized under it on 30 June 1979. In our concern to build a solid community we created the Solidarity and Intervention Fund for the Economic Development of the Community, FOSIDEC, in Bamako, in October 1978.

With the creation of the organization chart which was subsequently adopted last October in Nouakchott, the CEAO made a decisive step. Though I would not like to redefine newer objectives, I would like to lay emphasis on two aspects which seem to play a fundamental role in the future of our community.

The overall world economic situation is very harsh, and it is having an adverse effect on all our states. Our desire to save our limited means and to avoid the dispersion of our efforts should lead us to [word indistinct] which our organization cannot exploit immediately in view of the situation it is in. In other words, to meet the basic needs of our organization we must carry out our most urgent objectives. We must run the community in the same rigorous manner that we run our states.

We cite ECOWAS because of its dimension and the complementarity of the economies of member countries. It is an example of development. Finally, at the ECOWAS summit held in May 1980 in Lome, cooperation between the CEAO and ECOWAS was again discussed. [sentence indistinct] I have always advocated integration in concentraic circles, and I hope that through thought and cooperation our two secretariats will succeed in harmonizing the various projects of the two organizations. This harmonization is necessary and it can be implemented. The leaders of both organizations must therefore meet to technically define the data and modes of cooperation.

Therefore, in the sphere of commercial exchange it is vital to establish a perfect link between the two schemes of liberalization, the customs and statistical nomenclature, customs laws and finally customs and commercial documents.

In regard to production, the projects related to this sector must be drawn up in such a way that all worthless competition or duplication may be avoided by [words indistinct]. Industrial policies must be coordinated and harmonized.

During my term of office I will pay great attention to these two preoccupations and orientations. We must once more avoid the preverse effects of the different policies we have already adopted. I am certain that you will all give me your support. I am also counting on the technical support of our General Secretariat, which, with the help of its dynamic associates has indeed provided the CEAO not only with a soul but with a spirit of important and noteworthy achievements. Allow me to congratulate it warmly for these brilliant achievements. Finally, I take the opportunity to extend my warmest thanks to the international economic and financial institutions which continually give us their support. We are indeed grateful to them. Our community has set off on the right foot. We will help maintain its stride. Thank you. [applause]

UPPER VOLTA, MALI LEADERS COMMENT ON CEAO SUMMIT

Conombo Interview

AB281206 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The prime minister, Dr Joseph Conombo, returned to Ouagadougou this afternoon from Niger, where he attended the sixth CEAO [West African Economic Community] summit conference which began yesterday and ended today. He was welcomed by cabinet members, directors and heads of services. Shortly after arrival, the prime minister answered questions by (Losseni Zogoume):

[Begin recording] [Question] The sixth summit was expected to hold talks on the nonaggression and military assistance protocol, but the accord was sent to subcommittees for further consideration. We are aware that the talks on the protocol were put off. According to the new current president of the organization, President Senghor, the problem was put off because Mauritania raised an essential question. Could you tell us what the question was?

[Answer] Just take a careful look at the map of Africa from east to west, at the situation of Mauritania, and at current developments and you will understand that before signing such an agreement within the CEAO as the Mutual Defense Pact, the possibilities of each country must be taken into account. Mauritania cannot (?afford) to do that. But the determination to be and remain a CEAO member state is a certainty. Therefore, we will have to find a solution enabling us to (?close ranks). [end recording]

Traore Comment

AB292017 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1630 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The sixth conference of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] summit ended yesterday. The president of the republic, Gen Moussa Traore, who took part in the deliberations of this sixth conference, declared yesterday on his return from Niamey that a decisive stage for the CEAO has been passed. President Moussa Traore was interviewed by (Djibril Mboche):

[Begin recording] As I had the occasion to stress in my speech in response to the opening speech of President Seyni Kountche, the current president of our organization, this Niamey conference has been a decisive phase in the development of the CEAO. It can be asserted that at this conference, decisions resulting from the evident desire to achieve the goals of the organization were taken. Especially on the free circulation of goods from member countries without any qualitative restrictions, implementation of the program of water supply for villages and livestock raising, and the priority to be given to the integration of the various existing community institutions.

[Question] Mr President, this sixth conference of CEAO also coincides with the second conference of the heads of state of the ANAD, the Nonaggression and Defense Pact, which links the CEAO countries and Togo. Could we know whether there has been a change in Mali's stand and what are the future prospects with respect to the implementation of this pact?

[Answer] A change in Mali's stand? This is an unwavering stand by our country and our government. We have reaffirmed our stand on this question by asking our partners to agree that the Nonaggression and Defense Aid Pact be thoroughly examined and that this pact be accepted by all the parties. And what we agreed on in Niamey is that we are going to review this pact thoroughly in the interest of each of the CEAO member countries.

[Question] Thus, ANAD survives?

[Answer] What is certain is that ANAD does not (?actually have the backing) to make it function. [words indistinct] [end recording]

ETHIOPIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PDRY

LD292024 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

[Text] A cooperation agreement on transport and communications, trade, tourism, higher education and technology was signed today between socialist Ethiopia and the PDRY. At a ceremony held at the assembly hall of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Comrade Wole Chekol, minister of external trade, and other comrades who had attended the first meeting of the PDRY-Ethiopian joint commission for trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation, signed the agreement on behalf of socialist Ethiopia, while Comrade Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply of the PDRY, and other members of the high-level PDRY delegation who had taken part in the first meeting of the joint commission signed on behalf of the PDRY.

Comrade Wole Chekol said on the occasion that the joint commission, at its first meeting to discharge the great responsibilities entrusted to it, had made great achievements. He added that the joint commission had also examined the implementation of the protocol agreements signed previous to its first meeting, and found it encouraging.

CUBAN INDUSTRY MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES 28 OCT

LD281142 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 28 Oct 80 EA

[Text] A Cuban Industry Ministry delegation, led by Comrade Jose Luiz Beltran, deputy minister of industry, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning on a 5-day working visit to socialist Ethiopia.

In a statement on arrival in Addis Ababa, Comrade Beltrain said that the aim of his visit was to hold talks on ways to further strengthen cooperation in industry between Ethiopia and Cuba, adding that such cooperation focused on the chemical, mines and electricity industrial sectors.

The Cuban delegation was welcomed on arrival in Addis Ababa by officials of the Ethiopian Ministry of Industry and members of the staff of the Cuban Embassy in Addis Ababa.

SOMALIA

MOGADISHU COMMENTATOR ON MENGISTU'S MOSCOW VISIT

LD291624 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

['Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad Salah commentary: "Mengistu's Motives in Visiting Moscow Are Aimed at Worsening the Problems Already Created by the Abyssinians in the Horn of Africa"]

[Excerpts] When Haile Selassie was overthrown after a long expansionist administration, a small military group took over, much to the pleasure and relief of the Ethiopian masses and forces, who felt that the time had come for a major change and an alleviation of the chronic economic, health, educational and technological problems. This, however, was a dream.

In September 1974 a small, bloodthirsty military clique took power, and chaos and instability became the order of the day. In order to hold on to power, they massacred hundreds of thousands of people. This state of affairs brought disgrace and condemnation from various international organizations such as the London-based Amnesty International. Wars and liberation struggles waged by liberation movements such as the Western Somali, Somali Abo and Eritrean movements, however, did not come to an end, but continued unabated.

The basic reasons for the instability and the continued fighting in the Horn of Africa are the denial of the right of self-determination and this clique's obstinate and arrogant policies. This situation has hampered and destroyed the economic development on which millions of Ethiopians depend. The Addis Ababa regime then cleverly deflected this problem by accusing the Somali Democratic Republic. The idiocy of the Ethiopian leaders has brought their people to one of the lowest standards of living.

Ethiopia has sent many envoys abroad in order to hoodwink the world. But the whole world knows the truth. Ethiopian envoys have gone to Western Europe and Asia, as well as Latin America, with the aim of spreading malicious and unfounded propaganda against the Somali Democratic Republic. Part of their propaganda was also against the recently concluded friendship agreement between the Somali and U.S. governments. These envoys, as reported by various news agencies, failed in their diplomatic efforts. Ethiopia cannot hide the problems and chaos in its country, which includes various wars, a state of insecurity, low agricultural yields and production, and poor administration. These internal problems impelled it to slander and falsely accuse Somalia. These howls are just a pretext to bring more foreign forces into the region.

Because of the failure of his envoys to deceive the world, Mengistu has resorted to going to Moscow himself. World news reports say that he has gone to secure more arms and bring more troops to annihilate the liberation movements and prusue his raids into Somalia. However, no amount of troops brought into this region will bring a solution, nor will they benefit the economy and progress of the Ethiopian people.

Somalia has on several occasions said that war is no solution, but if the interests of the Ethiopian peoples are to be met, then a political solution should be found which grants self-determination to the liberation movements and permits the inhabitants of this region to turn their attention and efforts to developing their countries and improving the standard of living of their people.

TANZANIA

JUMBE DECLARED WINNER IN ZANZIBAR ELECTION

LD291111 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Zanzibar--Ndugu Aboud Jumbe Mwinyi has been elected president of Zanzibar, polling more than 170,000 votes in the general election held on Sunday.

Announcing the results at Zanzibar State House, the chairman of the Electorial Commission in Zanzibar, Ndugu Idrisa Wakil, said Ndugu Jumbe had polled 93.65 percent of all votes cast. Ndugu Wakil said 5,508 had voted against. He said the total number of people who registered in the Tanzania islands was 199,946, of whom 186,517 had voted. A total of 6,337 votes were spoiled.

Ndugu Wakil declared Ndugu Jumbe as having won in the elections. He will be sworn in as president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Revolutionary Council tomorrow by the chief justice of Zanzibar, Ndugu Agostino Ramadhani.

UGANDA

OBOTE FAVORS POSTELECTION 'RECONCILIATION' GOVERNMENT

LD291121 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

[Exceprts] The presidentof UPC [Uganda People's Congress] and former president of Uganda, Dr Apolo Milton Obote, has reiterated that it would benefit Uganda a lot if a government of national reconciliation and reconstruction were formed after elections. Dr Obote was briefing pressmen this afternoon [as heard] at the Kampala International Conference Center on the current UPC parliamentary conferences which are taking place in the country. On presidential elections, Dr Obote observed that since the liberation of the country Uganda and the whole world have been made to believe that there would be direct presidential elections, adding that the people have the right to elect their own president. He said that a directly elected president would bring stability in the country.

CHAD

CONFLICTING REPORTS ISSUED ON FIGHTING IN NORTH

AB291706 Paris AFP in French 1516 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] Ndjamena, 29 Oct (AFP)--The Chadian civil war, which has hitherto been mainly concentrated in Ndjamena, seems to have moved to the three regions in the northern part of the country: Borkou, Ennedi and Tibesti (Bet).

The last few days have witnessed a war of communiques between supporters of President Oueddei Goukouni head of the FAP (Popular Armed Forces) and those of Hissein Habre, head of FAN (Northern Armed Forces), each side claiming contradictory victories, thus making it difficult to assess the exact situation. In fact, each of the two sides has been claiming the control of two localities in the Bet since the beginning of the week: Kalait, which is situated 280 km north of the FAN strongnold of Abeche, and Oum Chalouba, in the same region between Arada and Fada.

According to Hissein Habre's soldiers, the battle which took place on 22 October, during which many all-terrain vehicles were captured, was a glorious victory for them. The FAN even report that the Libyan forces which took part in the fighting lost a plane and two tanks. On the coalition government side, it has been affirmed that these two localities have fallen into the hands of the coalition, and some FAN soldiers have been taken prisoner and a large quantity of armes captured. The only point on which the two sides--which have been engaged in war for 7 months--agree, or almost agree, is on the situation in Faya Largeau, the capital of Bet, about 1,000 km north of the capital. Oueddei Goukouni's FAP insist that the town is now surrounded. The FAN retorts by saying that they have repulsed the enemy, including Libyan soldiers, and that they are undertaking a mopping-up exercise around the town.

ZAIRE

MOBUTU BEGINS INSPECTION TOUR OF UGANDA BORDER AREA

AB301115 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Kinshasa 30 Oct (AZAP)--The president of the republic began an inspection tour of the Haut-Zaire region on Tuesday. This visit was made necessary by the confused situation created at the Zaire-Uganda frontier following the fighting between Kampala forces and Ugandan rebels. This concern of the head of state is legitimate particularly because the Haut-Uele and Ituri districts constitute and extraordinarily important coffee-producing area and becasue the contribution of the "green gold" to the country's economic recovery needs no proof.

The recent events involving a confrontation between Ugandan soldiers and rebels at our common frontier nearly discredited our country, which believes in a good-neighbor policy. The Zairian people will never forget Uganda's lack of respect for them in these unfortunate circumstances.

The assertions aimed at involving Zaire in a situation whose instigators are to be found among those very people who cannot subdue their own ambitionshardly covers up the crisis that is consuming our neighboring country.

For us Zairians, Haut-Zaire is a region that gives access to neighboring countries where tourism prospers--Uganda and Kenya. Consequently, to stir up agitation among the population of this tourist zone is to strike a deadly blow to our own economy.

We are certain that the reassuring and comforting presence of the founding chairman of the MPR [Popular Movement for the Revolution] among the militants of this part of the country will relieve tension and will enable the population to continue the tasks assigned by the Executive Council.

GHANA

RAWLINGS, COLLEAGUES ASKED TO REPORT TO POLICE

AB300952 Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Text] Police last night made a public announcement asking Flt Lt J.J. Rawlings to report to the commissioner of police at the police headquarters in Accra.

The announcement said last Friday, Rawlings, ex-Captain Tsikata and Mr Tsatus Tsikata were invited to report to the police headquarters for questioning in connection with allegations made against them by Mr Wilhelm Buller, the British Honduras citizen arrested for over-staying his visa.

According to the announcement, "Flight Lieutenant Rawlings has as yet not reported," and attempts made to locate him at his usual place of residence had failed.

JOURNALISTS TO LODGE COMPLAINT AGAINST RAWLINGS THREATS

AB271154 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Members of staff of the DAILY GRAPHIC have decided to make a formal complaint to the Press Commission, the Ghana Journalists Association and the Guild of Editors concerning threats to their safety and that of other journalists made by the former chairman of the dissolved AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings. In a statement issued in Accra yesterday, members of staff of the DAILY GRAPHIC called on the authorities to take steps to negate the threats made by Flight Lieutenant Rawlings to the freedom and individual safety of Ghanaian journalists. The statement, signed by the editor of the paper, Nana Addo Twum, recalled that last Thursday Flight Lieutenant Rawlings called at the offices of the GRAPHIC corporation to present a joint statement by two others and himself denying any alleged involvement in attempt to subvert constitutional rule in the country. He said while presenting that statement, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings warned the editor that if he [Nana Addo Twum] has been brought back to the paper, he should be very careful, for, in the next revolution, thousands of Ghanaians, including journalists on the GRAPHIC, will be killed.

NIGERIA

PAPERS FAVOR NUCLEAR ARMAMENT, ACTION AGAINST HABRE

AB291235 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The NATIONAL CONCORD takes a look at racist South Africa's acquisition of nuclear devices. The paper says that now is the time for Nigeria to translate into action her public declaration that she would develop her nuclear capability if supporters of racism armed apartheid South Africa with nuclear devices. The paper takes this stance because of a disclosure on British television that the racist enclave, aided by 11 nations, has acquired artillery which is capable of firing nuclear weapons [break in transmission]. The CONCORD says the only logical reason is that the West is determined to keep Africa in perpetual bondage by encouraging racism for as long as possible. Nigeria must therefore respond to this deadly threat with all the resources at her disposal, remarks the CONCORD. On those countries identified in connection with the nuclear conspiracy by the British television, particularly the developing ones, the paper urges Nigeria to reappraise her relations with them since they have proved to be Africa's deadliest enemies.

The DAILY STAR is convinced that the conflict among the various factions in Chad cannot be settled through negotiations. The paper notes that the stumbling block to settlement in that area is the leader of the Frolinat, Hissein Habre, who, the STAR says, must be eliminated for peace to return to Chad. It therefore urges the Federal Government to ignore conventional norms and put its military might behind the forces of President Oueddei Goukouni to terminate Hissein Habre's pursuit of power.

To support its stand, the STAR declares that Nigeria will only be ending the source of a mutiny that has claimed the lives of her citizens and destroyed her towns.

POLICE PATROL KANO CITY FOLLOWING SECTARIAN CLASH

AB280943 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Policemen are patrolling (Barnawachi) quarters in Kano City, the scene of last week's bloody clash between two religious sects. The acting police commissioner, Mr (Ferguson), said the measure is to forestall any further possible disturbances. A man said to be the leader of one of the sects, Alhaji Mohamed (Marini), a Cameroonian, was alleged to have proclaimed himself a messiah. His followers, numbering about 4,000, were reported to have cordoned off the area where the mosque is located to prevent those they described as infidels from worshipping there. A police constable was killed in the disturbance while three people were arrested.

SENEGAL

IMPROVED CONDITIONS PROPOSED FOR SENEGALESE IN FRANCE

AB261019 Paris AFP in French 1533 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Dakar, 24 Oct (AFP)--A communique published in Dakar at the end of an interministerial council meeting presided over by Mr Leopold Sedar Senghor, president of the republic, indicates that Senegal will submit to France improvements that she would like to see made in the conditions of Senegalese workers resident in France.

The communique explains that the intended improvements concern the free movement of people, the issue of residence permits, the family allocations procedure, accommodation, social security and medical attention. These problems will be submitted to France during the forth coming meeting of the French-Senegalese joint commission.

On the other hand, the communique continues, Senegal will draw the attention of the French authorities to the need to see to it that the terms of the agreements binding France and Senegal are respected.

The text concludes that the government is ready to grant facilities to Senegalese workers in France who wish to be reintegrated, particularly into the nonsalaried sector (crafts, commerce and the rural sector).

It is estimated that there are 35,000 Senegalese workers in France.

BRIEFS

OPEC LOAN TO LIBERIA--The Liberian Government has signed a $5 million loan agreement with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund in Vienna. The loan is to finance the (PISHUA) iron and power extension project of the Liberia Electricity Corporation. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80 AB]

LIBERIA-USSR AGREEMENT--The governments of Liberia and the Soviet Union signed an air service agreement in Moscow recently. (Marcos Collier) of the Liberian Embassy in the Soviet Union and the deputy minister of trade and aviation of the Soviet Union, Mr (Paklus), signed for their respective governments. [Excerpt] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Oct 80 AB]

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA SIGNED 29 OCT

LD291650 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1400 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Mozambique and Cuba signed a cooperation agreement in Maputo this morning covering economic, technical and scientific fields. The agreement signed today is a result of the 4-day proceedings of the second session of the Mozambigue-Cuba joint commission held in Maputo. The two delegations also signed a number of agreements on action to be carried out next year in each field of cooperation. The minister of posts, telecommunications and civil aviation, Rui Lousa, signed on behalf of Mozambique, while the minister of domestic trade of the Republic of Cuba, Serafin Fernandez, signed on behalf of his country.

The Cuban Republic's delegation present at the preceedings of the second session of the Mozambique-Cuba joint commission was this morning also received by the minister of planning and minister of agriculture, Mario da Graca Machungo. During the audience, the two ministers exchanged points of view on cooperation relations between the two countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR, HUNGARY

LD291834 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 29 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano returned to Maputo this afternoon from Berlin and Budapest where he delivered President Samora Machel's messages to GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Janos Kadar.

PORTUGUESE BANK DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR TALKS

LD281128 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 27 Oct 80 EA

[Text] Dr (Emilio Rui Vilar), deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal, arrived in Mozambique today at the head of a delegation of members of the board of directors of his bank. At Mavalane Airport, the Portuguese delegation was met by Deputy Minister Prakash Ratilal, who is also deputy governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

The delegation is visiting our country at the invitation of the Bank of Mozambique. They will hold talks aimed at establishing financial and banking relations between the two central banks. The establishment of such links will increase economic relations between the two countries.

During his stay in Mozambique, the deputy governor of the Bank of Portugal will tour economic installatations in Maputo. He is also expected to hold talks with officials of a number of our country's ministries.

ZIMBABWE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS POSTPONED TO 7 NOV

LD290919 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 28 Oct 80 CA

[Text] The minister of local government and housing, Comrade Zvobgo, has announced the extension of the forthcoming local government elections from 28 October to 7 November. Speaking at a press conference in Salisbury this afternoon, Comrade Zvobgo, has announced the extension of the forthcoming local government elections from 28 October to 7 November. Speaking at a press conference in Salisbury this afternoon, Comrade Zvobgo said he has extended the nomination date due to intensive interest from political parties. Comrade Zvobgo stressed that the new date does not apply to Chitungwiza, where no areas are being incorporated, and that the nomination date there remains set for 6 November. He said that not all political parties are aware of the change, adding however that he has published an amendment to the urban council act to enable them to alter the nomination day.